CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.



# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28639—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1892.



CUTLER, PALMER'S

FAMOUS WHISKIES.

| | Per Doz. Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| Pall Mall, 11 years old | 36 0 |
| Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle | 31 8 |
| Heart Bottle | 28 13 |
| G. B. | 27 0 |
| Glentromie | 26 0 |
| Ben-Tor (cheapest) | 18 0 |

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.


## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captains. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R.I. CARTHAGE | 4279 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 16th Jany. |
| † PEKIN | 3909 | 900 | P. Harris | 23rd " |
| R.I. PENINSULAR | 4972 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 30th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheil | 6th Feb. |
| R.I. THAMES | 4078 | 800 | W. A. Seaton | 13th " |
| RAVENNA | 3257 | 700 | E. Crowe | 20th " |
| R.I. ROME | 3911 | 1000 | A. A. Daniel | 27th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheil | 5th Mar. |
| R.I. KHEDIVE | 3383 | 600 | L. H. Moule | 12th " |
| † ASSAM | 3338 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 19th " |
| R.I. MIRZAPORE | 3413 | 600 | H. Harvey | 26th " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheil | 2nd Apr. |
| R.I. CARTHAGE | 4279 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 9th " |
| † ASSAM | 3338 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 16th " |
| R.I. CLYDE | 4138 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 23rd " |
| † SIAM | 3041 | 500 | H. T. Weigheil | 30th " |
| R.I. PEKIN | 3909 | 900 | P. Harris | 7th May. |
| † ASSAM | 3338 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 14th " |
| R.I. ORIENTAL | 4972 | 1000 | E. Stewart | 21st " |

The steamers marked R.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain | Tuesday, 5 p.m., |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHANNON | 4077 | 900 | C. Edwards | 2nd Mar. |
| PENINSULAR | 4972 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 19th April. |

### TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H.P. | Captains. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MIRZAPORE | 3913 | 600 | R. Harvey | 14th Jan. |
| ROHILLA | 3387 | 700 | C. S. Tocque | 28th " |
| CLYDE | 4138 | 800 | J. L. Parfitt | 11th Feb. |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11th 1892.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and Vice versa at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 300, Rs. 340, and Rs. 158 for First, cond, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' Heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CH RGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay for Genoa:

| Steamers. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. SINGAPORE | 5,000 | 800 | 16th Jan. 1892. |

### STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | To sail. |
|---|---|
| BISAGNO | On the 12th Jan., 1892. |

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL WITH THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,680 | 750 | 1st February. |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,630 | 750 | 1st March. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st April. |
| IMPERATRIX | F. Egger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st May. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 750 | 1st June. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 430 |

*Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

### STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | R. Doperis | 3,808 | 550 | 18th Jan. |

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

### STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ELEKTRA | C. Bellon | 3,800 | 550 | 24th Jan. |

No Cargo will be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1892.



### BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| HISPANIA | 3380 | S. Abrey | 27th Jany. |
| ROUMANIA | 3387 | W. Young | 6th Feby. |
| ASIA | 3560 | James Laird | 20th Feb. |
| BRITANNIA | 3069 | James Brown | 5th March. |
| ARABIA | 3344 | C. Hillcoat | 19th March. |
| ARMENIA | 3395 | Geo. Read | 1st April. |
| HISPANIA | 3380 | S. Abrey | 16th April. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 4, 1892.



### CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 867 tons, on 16th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th January, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,615 tons, on the 17th January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January, 1892. Agents.

### PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and very facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., KING, [illegible]
CALCUTTA. [illegible]
HENRY S. KING & Co., [illegible]

### HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessel. | Commander. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| WERNETH HALL | A. Buck | 4100 |



THIS STEAMER [illegible] known on this Line for her comfortably fitted in [illegible] Passengers. Carries [illegible] Stewardess.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & [illegible]
Agents.
Bombay, 8th January, 1892.

### CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.



THE First-Class Steamer "CLAN GORDON," 2,100 tons, Captain J. C. Morison, WILL SAIL from BOMBAY for PLYMOUTH and LONDON on or about the 15th instant.

The Saloon and Cabins are all on the Upper Deck and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. For Rates of Passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

### BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.



| Vessels. | Tons. | Will sail on |
|---|---|---|
| †EMPRESS OF THE EAST | 3200 | 1st Week in Feby. for London. |
| *ANNIE BARROW | 3085 | 3rd " " " |
| MARY BEYTS | 3790 | 1st " in March, " |
| †MINNA CRAIG | 4760 | 3rd " " " |
| QUEEN OF INDIA | 3991 | 1st " in April, " |

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Lights, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For further, &c., &c.

Messrs. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

### CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE Favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF EDINBURGH," 3,230 Tons, Captain Frame, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on or about the 16th January. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins, Baths, Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 29th December, 1891.

THE S.S. "INCHLONGA" is expected to ARRIVE from MOULMEIN, on or about the 16th instant, with a full CARGO of TIMBER in SQUARES and SCANTLINGS, &c., and will DISCHARGE in the stream off Cross Island. CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, pay Freight, and take delivery of their Goods without delay, and unless Boats are sent alongside immediately to take delivery, the Timber will be landed at Gunpowder Bunder at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents for Master and Owners.

### UNSWEETENED GIN.

TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 24; Credit, Rs. 26-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### AIR GUNS.

IN CONSEQUENCE of AIR GUNS having been brought under the Indian Arms Act, THACKER and Co., Ld., are giving up the sale and must dispose of the remaining Stock in course of this month.

In order to effect this they are now offering the few they have at a reduction of 25 PER CENT.

Guns at Rs. 52 for Rs. 39.
" Rs. 32 for Rs. 24.

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

### SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

[illegible] ON OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMPHREY STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

# BEERS AND STOUT.

## TREACHER'S OWN BRAND.

LIGHT PILSENER BEER.

BOTTLED at the Brewery specially for TREACHER & Co., Ld., and highly recommended as the best Light Beer in the Indian Market. This Beer is supplied under the Company's usual Guarantee as to Quality and Condition, and all those desirous of a "GENUINE LIGHT MALT LIQUOR" should give "TREACHER'S PILSENER" a trial.

| | Cash. | Credit. | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per dozen bottles | Rs. 5 8 | 6 4 | Per dozen half-bottles | Rs. 3 12 | 4 4 |
| Per case 4 doz. bottles | " 21 0 | 23 8 | Per case 6 doz. half-bottles | " 21 0 | 23 8 |

SOLE AGENTS FOR JOHNSON & CO.'S CANTERBURY ALE.

This pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher & Co. at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine Bitter Aromatic Flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of Alcohol, and possesses in an eminent Degree those refreshing, digestive, and tonic properties which should characterise all Beers.

| | Cash. | Credit. | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per dozen bottles | Rs. 6 0 | 6 12 | Per dozen half-bottles | Rs. 4 0 | 4 8 |

BASS'S BEER AND GUINNESS'S STOUT, BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

In the Home Market Messrs. Foster and Sons' bottling is considered much the best; has by far the largest sale; and commands the highest price.

The Company are the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

| | Cash. | Credit. | | Cash. | Credit. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Per dozen bottles | Rs. 6 4 | 7 0 | Per dozen half-bottles | Rs. 4 2 | 4 10 |

| | Cash. Bottles. | Credit. Bots. | Half-Bottles. | Cash. Bots. | Credit. Half-Bots. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BASS'S BEER, L. G. A., by Stone, per dozen | Rs. 6 0 | Rs. 4 0 | Rs. 6 12 | Rs. 4 8 | |
| BASS'S BEER, L. B. A., by Foster and Sons | " 6 0 | " 4 0 | " 6 12 | " 4 8 | |
| GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Burke and Co., per doz. | " 6 4 | " 4 4 | " 7 0 | " 4 12 | |

# TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

WINE MERCHANTS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

# UNADULTERATED, PURE AND WHOLESOME.

1. WINES, COGNAC, AND SCOTCH AND IRISH WHISKY.
2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
3. PRICES TO SUIT ALL BUYERS OF DISCERNMENT.
4. Detailed list of Stock sent on application.
5. THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE IN INDIA.
6. Established in London and Bordeaux in 1815.
7. TRADE DISCOUNTS TO TRADE BUYERS.
8. Exceptional terms to all Cash Buyers.
9. NO CO-OPERATIVE STORES QUOTE BETTER TERMS.
10. Send for Samples with a Money Order for their value.
11. HOUSES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

AGENCIES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

WRITE FOR FULLER DETAILS IN EITHER PRESIDENCY TO

# CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

# "BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY. AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

# "BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BAHADUR REGALIAS | 6 | inches long, in boxes of | | 50 |
| BAHADUR PRINCESSAS | 5 | " | " | 50 |
| BAHADUR No. 1 | 4½ | " | " | 100 |
| BAHADUR " 2 | 4 | " | " | 100 |
| BAHADUR " 3 | 3¾ | " | " | 100 |
| BAHADUR MANILLAS | 4 | " | " | 100 |
| BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS | 3 | " | " | 200 |

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

## McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

# "TRUSTWORTHY" HELMETS AND SUN HATS.

"EXTRA LIGHT" HELMETS, Covered Drab Felt,
Cash or V. P. P. ..... Rs. 10 0

"SHIKAR or HUNTING Sun Hats, Brown Canvas,
Cash or V. P. P. ..... " 5 0

LADIES' PITH HATS, with Puggree,
Cash or V. P. P. ..... " 5 0

# BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

# MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,

## MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

### GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

### MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

### LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.

Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

### GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

### SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

### GOLD BROOCHES.

The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Key (handle set with Pearls) | 50 |
| Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds) | 95 |
| Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires) | 130 |
| Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls) | 45 |
| Gold Web and figure of real Fly | 35 |
| Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls) | 80 |
| Chain with pearls | 25 |
| Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls) | 35 |
| Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones) | 35 |
| Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli) | 55 |
| Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby) | 42 |
| Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby) | 20 |
| Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds) | 65 |
| Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies) | 45 |
| Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies) | 70 |
| Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights) | 45 |
| Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls) | 55 |
| Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls) | 18 |
| Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl) | 35 |

# MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY & POONA.

# STATIONERY.

### CHEAP ½ TOLA NOTE PAPERS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| SUPERFINE CREAM LAID BANK NOTE PAPER, 5 quires | 1 | 0 |
| SUPERFINE CREAM LAID COURT ENVELOPES to Match | 1 | 2 |
| CREAM LAID BANK NOTE PAPER, 5 quires | 0 | 14 |
| CREAM LAID COURT ENVELOPES to Match | 1 | 0 |
| ½ TOLA GRANITE NOTE PAPER, 5 quires | 0 | 12 |
| 100 COURT ENVELOPES, to Match | 0 | 12 |
| PARCHMENT BANK NOTE PAPER | 1 | 2 |
| PARCHMENT BANK ENVELOPES to match | 1 | 2 |
| BOXES CHIT PAPER AND ENVELOPES to match, 48 sheets paper which fit the envelope without folding, per box | 1 | 2 |
| INVITATION CARDS, LAWN TENNIS, MUSICAL, TEA INVITATIONS, &c., containing 12 in each box, with envelopes, with suitable design, per box | 0 | 14 |

### FANCY NOTE PAPERS.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| CABINETS OF PAPER, finest quality, with Envelopes | 1 | 4 |
| THE CHROMATIC, Tinted Repped, small size | 0 | 12 |
| Albert size | 0 | |
| THE GRANITE PAPER, each box contains quires paper and equal quantity envelopes, per box | 1 | 12 |
| THE NEW PHANTOM PAPER, Dark Grey, with which white ink is used, paper and envelope stamped pretty design, per box, Rs. 1-4; ink, per bottle | 0 | 6 |

OFFICE REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

BOMBAY: Oriental Bank Buildings Byculla Bridge, and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth, City.

# CHAMPAGNE.

ONE OF THE FINEST BRANDS IS

## "BINET FILS"

DRY ELITE.

Price Rs. 66 per Doz. Qts.

TEST IT AGAINST ANY OTHER SHIPPERS.

STRONGLY RECOMMENDED BY

# CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

# SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

## PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SALISBURYS, | GOLD MOHURS, | SIESTAS, |
| BEACONFIELDS, | IMPERIALS, | MAYOS, |
| TORPEDOS, | LITTLE RANDOLPHS, | SUMATRAS, |

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

## PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

# CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

# SPENCER & CO.,

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.
58TH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
UNDER DISTINGUISH PATRONAGE.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12TH.,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
Of the Grandest Pantomime ever witnessed in Bombay, after being performed for Seventeen Consecutive Nights to Crowded Houses. Remember the last Night of
BLUE-BEARD.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13TH,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
MIKADO.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, JANUARY 14TH. & 15TH,
"YEOMAN OF THE GUARD."
First appearance of Mr. F. WENTWORTH as JACK POINT.

SATURDAY 16TH
OUR GRAND VARIETIES FOR THE BENEFIT OF MR. T. EMPSON,
THE LION COMIQUE,
Manager of the Stanley Opera Company.
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.
Admission:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform half-price to SECOND STALLS and PIT ONLY. Private Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the house. Zenana Boxes can be engaged. T. EMPSON, Manager.

### NOVELTY THEATRE.

THE ALFRED DRAMATIC COMPANY
Will give one Special Parsee Social Drama
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY,
On account of General Holiday,
"GAMRENI GORI" (i.e. The Village Beauty.)
"GAMRENI GORI."—The English Actress in Parsee Garb.
TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, 13th instant,
SPECIAL AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
Of appropriate Selections from Hindoostani and Kiyani Operas and Dramas.
The Performance begins at 4 and ends at 7 P.M.

THE SECOND ADVENT OF
OUR LORD JESUS CHRIST
AND ANTECEDENT EVENTS.
AN ADDRESS
Will be delivered by
COL. A. F. LAUGHTON, C.B.,
AT THE
TEMPERANCE HALL,
LOWER COLABA,
ON THURSDAY, 14TH INST.,
AT 8-30 P.M.

### GENERAL BOOTH'S VISIT TO BOMBAY,

JANUARY 16TH TO 21ST.
Tickets and Programmes for Meetings in connection with this Visit may be obtained from
SOUNDY & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., (Fort, Byculla, and Cumballa Hill), ROSE & Co., BEYNON & Co., KEMP & Co., The Salvation-Army, Head-Quarters, Esplanade, and of all Salvation Army Officers.
Plan at Soundy & Co. for Lecture in TOWN HALL on January 18th.

### SPECIAL SAFE.

CHUBB'S NEW PATENT.
MOST SECURE AGAINST FIRE AND THIEVES.
Size 31in. by 24in. by 22in.
FITTINGS:—
One Cupboard with Moveable SHELF, ONE Large DRAWER and TWO Small DRAWERS, each fitted with SPRING-LOCK to shut, and two Distinct Keys, but one MASTER-KEY will open to all, inside FITTINGS as well as SAFES DOOR.—Price Rs. 600.

### CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,

37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1847.

### NOTICE.

THE RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and BRIDGE TOLLS in the Satara District, for the 12 months, commencing from 1st April, 1892, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Huzur Deputy Collector, Satara, on TUESDAY, the 23rd February, 1892. For further particulars apply to that Officer.

R. E. CANDY,
Collector of Satara.
Satara, 5th January, 1892.

### NOTICE.

ALL Persons having CLAIMS against, or being indebted to, the Estate of the late FRANCIS FERNANDEZ, Senior Apothecary, Subordinate Medical Department, who died at Lower Colaba, Bombay, on the 10th of January, 1892, are requested to communicate with the undersigned within one month from this date, after which the accounts will be closed, and no claims attended to.

T. R. A. G. MONTGOMERY,
Captain, Marine Battalion,
Marine Lines, Bombay.
President, Subsidiary Committee of Adjustment

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 P.M. on WEDNESDAY, the 20th January 1892, for the SUPPLIES and for the performance of certain works during the year 1892-93, as under:—

SUPPLIES.

1. Iron castings.
2. Road metal.
3. Sand stone and sea sand.
4. Bullock carts and bullock pairs on hire.
5. Petty Stores.
6. Hardware.
7. Timber of all Sorts.
8. Stationery and Drawing Materials.
9. Beef, Mutton, Bread for the Zoological Collection at the Victoria Gardens.

WORKS.

10. Annual repairs to Municipal Buildings and Construction of petty works, both to include the supply of chunam Sand, Bricks, and Tiles.

Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of contracts can be had on payment of Rupees Five for each Form of Tender at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner.

Samples of Road Metal, Sand Stone, Sea Sand, Picks, Powras, and other similar articles may be inspected in the Municipal Office, by intending Tenderers.

No notice will be taken of Tenders for the supply of stationery and drawing materials unless accompanied with samples.

The usual deposit should be paid separately into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging Tenders. The successful tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per the conditions of contract.

The successful tenderers will have to pay the full charges for stamping and executing the contracts.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in successful Tenders for Nos. 5, 6 and 10 as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 11th January, 1892.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1892 of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY, will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the Second Day of February next, at 10 o'clock, in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences, had, done, or committed, within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed, by any of her Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done—Dated this 4th day of January 1892.

AGA AKBAR SHAH,
Sheriff of Bombay.

### EVERLASTING INKSTANDS.

NO INK REQUIRED for many years by pouring Water in the Inkstand, when excellent Ink, ready for use, will be instantly obtained.
ANNAS EIGHT PER EACH.
BOLTON AND COMPANY,
STATIONERS, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT
To be given at the
TOWN HALL
ON WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., at 9-15 P.M.,
UNDER THE PERSONAL PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

PART I.

1. Madrigal......Come let us join the Roundelay..............W. Beale.
2. Song..........Don't be Sorrowful, Darling.Molloy.
Mr. Andersen Clarke.
3. Song..........Bid me Discourse ........Bishop.
Miss N. Tudball.
4. Violin (with Piano accomp).......Serenade............Schwaresska.
Mr. Freyvogel and Mr. Metaxas.
5. Song..........Die Nachtliche Heerschan..Loewe.
Mr. Basil Scott.
6. Song..........A Night in June ..........A. Young Thomas.
Mrs. Greenway.
7. Song..........Nazareth (with Organ).....Gounod.
Mr. Thelenberg.

INTERVAL.

PART II.

1. Cornet & Organ...The Lost Chord........Sullivan.
Cornet, Private Fealey, 2nd K. O. Y. L. I., Organ, Mr. Mant
2. Song..........Robert's O tu che Adou....Meyerbeer.
Mrs Walker.
3. Song..........What will you do, Love? ..S. Lever.
Mr. Andersen Clarke.
4. Song..........Hybuas the Cretan ........Elliott.
Mr. Thelenberg.
5. Part Song....You Stole my Love ..........W. Macfarren.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TICKETS—Price, Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Re. 1—can be obtained from Messrs SOUNDY & Co. (where a Plan can be seen and places reserved) and also from—
Mrs. Yorke Smith, The Ridge, Malabar Hill.
Mrs. Wilson, The Grange, Malabar Hill.
Mrs. Carroll, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.
Mrs. Stevens, School of Art.
Mrs. Evans, Parel.

### PILES! PILES!! PILES!!!

D. B. MOTIWALA'S PILE SPECIFIC

IS a very Efficacious Vegetable Preparation which radically cures Piles, External or Internal, Bleeding or Blind, together with the accompanying Costiveness in 3 or 4 doses. It also removes Rheumatism, Lumbago, or Backache, and obstinate constipation. In Piles the relief is instantaneous and the cure speedy; the pain, bleeding, the Costiveness and the Blind Piles disappear at once. As it is purely Vegetable and free from all mineral or vegetable poisons, it is a safe and harmless remedy. A trial is solicited, the result being left to speak for itself. Price Per Box 8 Annas.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—S. B. MOTIWALA, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

(Out of numerous Certificates a few are given below:—

I have been subject to occasional attacks of piles for some years past, and have tried different medicines, English and Native, each time, but I found the medicine given by D. B. Motiwala is the most convenient of all. I was applying, without any effect, an ointment up to the day on which I took the powder you gave; and I was about to apply it again some 24 hours after the first or second dose of your medicine, but was agreeably surprised to find that I was unable to find any pile, and that there was nothing to which the ointment could be applied. I continued your medicine for some days after this speedy cure, and have not been visited by that disagreeable disease up to this time.

GOVERDHANRAM M. TRIPATHI, L.L.B.,
(Pleader, High Court, Bombay).

The Pile Remedy you sent me is duly taken, and has greatly cured the disease. I request you will send me medicine for sixteen days more, as you were kind enough to send last time. I am of opinion that your Pile medicine will cure the disease.

S. A. APPATHRAI PILLAY.
(Hospital Assistant at Madakaser in Anantapoor District).

Your most invaluable Pile Remedy Powder, Ointment and Laxative electuary gave me greater relief within two days than all the medicines I took from Doctors and Vaids for over two months during my severe sufferings from piles. I gave them a full trial for about two weeks at the end of which I found I was completely cured.

NARAYAN RAMCHANDRA MALPEKAR,
Senior Translator and Interpreter, High Court, Bombay.

Owing to strong inflammation from blind piles, my son Sorabji was laid up for three months, and had become totally weak, so much so that it was with difficulty that he could go about a few paces. I got him treated by two or three Doctors and Hakims. As he got no relief, I put him under the treatment of a Malabar Hakim, who having applied a plaster of arsenic, the piles, and the parts adjacent thereto, began to suppurate, and that caused a great deal of burning sensation and shooting pains. As this treatment very considerably aggravated the complaint, and as I came across your Pile remedy advertizement I put him under your treatment. The result is that in a few days your medicine effected a marvellous cure, and this dangerous disease, together with the protuberances which had become very large indeed, has altogether disappeared, and my son now enjoys excellent health.

HORMUSJI PESTONJI HIRAJI,
(Late A. Supt. of Police, Junaghad State.)

The sample bottle of Pile Remedy you sent me I gave to a friend who wanted it for his mother at Madras—a martyr to the complaint. She writes that she has derived immense benefit, and, although not cured yet, has never felt so well for some time. She wants another bottle, and thinks it will quite cure her.

JAS. JONES,
(Executive Engineer, Gulburga, Hyderabad).

I was for a long time a martyr to piles and, although I tried several practitioners of European and native medicine, I derived no benefit from their treatment. But my piles have altogether disappeared in a short time by the use of Motiwala's Pile Remedy. I was not able to sit up or lie down, but now I am thoroughly recovered, and can attend to my duties. Your Pile Remedy is so very effective that the remedy of the Madrasis is nothing before it.

PRANJIVANDAS BALGOVINDAS PAPDIWALA,
(Reader, Translator's Office, High Court).

This is to certify that I was for two years suffering from piles, and had used many European and native remedies without avail.

The frequent passing of blood made me very weak and uneasy. At last, I tried Motiwala's "Pile Remedy" for more than two weeks, and since then I have been cured. The attack has not made its appearance, although I have given up taking the medicine since the last month.

RUSTAMJI DORABJI CAMAJI,
(Storekeeper to Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

Mr. Jones, Divisional Engineer, gave me two bottles of your Pile Remedy for my mother, and, on my writing to her, she writes to say that having had to break rest with her son, who took ill with fever, she again had an attack of piles, but was very happy to say that the attack was very mild, without any burning sensation whatever. She desires me to write and ask you to oblige her with another bottle, which, she thinks, will make her cure complete. She has actually been suffering for 30 years, and no remedy has been more effectual than yours, which was most accidentally given to me by Mr. Jones.

A. P. DOLL,
(Son of the Rev. H. F. Doll, of Madras).

A few days ago I purchased from you four bottles of your Pile Remedy, and have derived 50 per cent. benefit. Please to send one rupee worth of the same medicine.

GULAM HUSEN,
(Engineer in the Master's Flour Mills, Bombay).

### FLETCHER'S DISINFECTANTS.

CHEAP, Safe and Effective Disinfectants for household, farm and general use. Authorized by Her Majesty's Board of Trade. Manufactured by FLETCHER BROS. and Co., Grimsby, Contractors to H M's Govt.
PINO-PHENOL PURIFIER.
12 and 20 oz. bottles at as. 12 and Re. 1 per bottle.
1 and 2 Gallon Tins at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3-12 per gallon.
PINO-PHENOL POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 8-8 each. 15 per cent. CARBOLIC POWDER, in Kegs of 1 cwt. at Rs. 9 each.
Special Terms to Traders, Hospitals, and Municipalities.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

### CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

SOLID Silver Cigar Cases, Cigarette Cases and Match Boxes Plain, Engraved or Enamelled. All the very latest London designs.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cigar Cases | Rs. | 75 |
| Cigarette Cases | ,, | 28, 35, 40 and 50 |
| Match Boxes | ,, | 8, 13, 15 and 30 |

Any Monogram, Coat of Arms or Inscription Engraved in a few hours.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted to Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

## NOTICES.

### BOMBAY ART UNION.

SANCTIONED by the GOVERNMENT of BOMBAY. For the PURCHASE OF PICTURES at the Exhibition next February.
TICKETS ONE RUPEE EACH
Obtainable at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld., Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Army, Navy, and Civil Service Co-operative Society of India; The Bombay Presidency Association; Watson's Esplanade Hotel; Messrs. D. B. Dinshaw and Co; Bombay Circulating Library, Book Department, No. 3, opposite to General Post Office, Fort, Bombay.

JINJWA and DHARAMPORE PHOOL HAY of best quality, in pressed Bales, always in Stock FOR SALE. Apply
LIDBETTER and Co.,
Agents, The Pressed Hay Supply Company, 75, Apollo Street.

### NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.

H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.
Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

### CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Committee for the appointment of Superintendent to the Home. Salary Rs. 250. Bazaar allowance Rs. 30 per month, Free quarters.

Preference will be given to one having had a sea-going experience and a thorough knowledge of seamen. Moderate business capacity essential. Security required Rs. 2,000. Applications to be sent by the 25th January, addressed to the Secretary to the Committee, 5, Council House Street, accompanied by copies of testimonials, which cannot be returned.

### THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 0 0 per Share of Rs. 500 0 0 paid up.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ,, | 12 8 0 | ,, | ,, 250 0 0 | ,, |
| ,, | 6 4 0 | ,, | ,, 125 0 0 | ,, |
| ,, | 3 2 0 | ,, | ,, 62 8 0 | ,, |

for the half-year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

### THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 7-8-0 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED, from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

### THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year ended December, 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers, and Agents.
Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

### THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share of Rs. 500 paid-up and Rs. 12-8-0 per Share of Rs. 250 paid-up for the half year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders, whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

### THE HOWARD AND BULLOUGH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INSTALMENT (on account of and in anticipation of a Dividend) of Rs. 25 per Share for the half-year ended December 31st, 1891, has been declared and made payable on and after the 21st January, 1892, to Shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 9th instant.

NOTICE is also given that the TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 10th to 20th January, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
GREAVES, COTTON AND Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, January 1st, 1892.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Coccanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપ્તુલા શેકઆદમની કુંo
i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

### CUMMINS' PATENT,

GUARANTEED
COTTON BALING PRESSES.
OUTTURN FROM 200 TO 400 BALES PER DAY
ADVANTAGES.
COST OF HOOP, FUEL, GUNNY, AND LABOUR
REDUCED 35 TO 45 PER CENT.
MEASUREMENT OF BALES
REDUCED 20 TO 30 PER CENT.
400 LBS. BALES 6-4 CUBIC FEET.
500 LBS. BALES 8 CUBIC FEET.

The SAMPLE COTTON from bales of this measurement is highly approved of by the largest Cotton Firms in India, and is guaranteed perfect, no lumps no hard side.

BALES 300, 400, 500, OR 800 POUNDS,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
GREENWOOD & BATLEY, LD.,
ALBION WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

Our Representative, Mr. A. E. CUMMINS, from Leeds, is now on circuit in India, and is prepared to give Advice, Quotations, and accept Orders, on behalf of the Firm.

A. E. CUMMINS,
Care of CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK, BOMBAY.
PRO TEM.—APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, PHOTOGRAPHS, ON APPLICATION.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 13 per year, free of postage. English Subscription Rs. 17 per year, (including postage).

## VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

### ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

BY SPECIAL PATRONAGE AND BY APPOINTMENT TO



H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND HIS HONOR THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL,

## D. MACROPOLO'S




GENUINE TURKISH [illegible] AND CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

CIGARETTES.

Twelve brands of Cigarettes, out of which the [illegible] are the:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lord Dufferin | [illegible] | | |
| Duke of Connaught | | | |
| Finos Lady | | | |
| Alpha | | | |
| Prince Boris | | | |

Acknowledged throughout India to be the [illegible] and cheapest. Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS!! TOBACCOS!!

Only the best brands of English and American Tobacco kept in stock, and recommended with great confidence.

"GOLDEN LEAF" Smoking Mixture, per lb. Rs. 3.

The large increasing demand for this celebrated [illegible] a guarantee of its quality, and surely pipe smokers [illegible] fuse other brands after a trial of the same.

REAL JAVA CIGARS.

Hidalgo.......................per box of [illegible]
Carolina [illegible]
Guaranteed manufactured in Holland of [illegible] Tobacco, and consequently are not to be co[illegible] the so-called *Javas* made in Trichinopoly.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

The following are expressly prepared for me, of exquisite quality, REAL HAVANA Tobacco, guaranteed crop 1881:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rothschilds | per box of | 50 | Rs. | 20 |
| Regal del Principe | ,, | 25 | ,, | 7-8 |
| Regal dela Reina | ,, | 25 | ,, | 6 |
| Trabucos | ,, | 25 | ,, | 3 |
| Calliope | ,, | 50 | ,, | 5 |
| Semirami | ,, | 100 | ,, | 10 |

BAHADURS CIGARS.

I have been appointed SOLE AGENT, for the Bombay Presidency, of these celebrated Cigars, made in Madras o pure Sumatra Tobacco, by Messrs. McDowell & Co.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahadurs No. 1 | per 100 | Rs. | 4 | 4 |
| Do. ,, 2 | ,, | ,, | 4 | 0 |
| Do. ,, 3 | ,, | ,, | 3 | 8 |

STANLEY CIGARS.

These Cigars, which are now so popular, are made in my own Factory in Dindigal, and are of a combination of best Dindigul and Sumatra Tobacco. They are the mildest Cigars ever manufactured, and as such strongly recommended to [illegible]ners and delicate smokers.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 'Stanley's' No. 1 | per 100 | Rs. | 4 | 0 |
| Do. ,, 2 | 100 | ,, | 3 | 8 |

Please s[illegible] Price List to

## D. MA[illegible]OPOLO,

SOLE AGENT FOR THE [illegible] WATERBURY WATCHES.
BOMBAY, [illegible], COLOMBO.

## BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, L[illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ | 1,000,[illegible] |
| PAID-UP [illegible]£ | 500,000. |
| RESERVE FUND [illegible]£ | 100,000. |

The Capital has [illegible] at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £11[illegible].

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

### THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL | £2,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL | £ 250,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | £ 223,000 |
| UNCALLED CAPITAL | £1,750,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
31, LOMBARD ST., LONDON, E.C.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED:
"ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS......2½ Per Cent. Per Annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances."
ON FIXED DEPOSITS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12 Months | 4½ per cent. per Annum. | |
| 6 Months | 4 | ,, ,, |
| 3 Months | 3 | ,, ,, |

For shorter periods, terms on application.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
OFFICES—Old Secretariat, Apollo Street.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital.....$ | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund.....$ | 63,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co)
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | SAIGON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SANFRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SINGAPORE. |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | TIENTSIN. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | YOKOHAMA. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8; postage, As. 1.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

[illegible]OSS AND CAMERON'S NATURAL [illegible] HIGHLAND WHISKIES shipped in three qualities, the produce under the old natural system of distillation of finest selected Home-grown Barley and distilled within the Highlands of Scotland. Highlanders resident abroad should note.

Prices:—"Lochgorm" Rs. 28, "H.B." (Highlander label) Rs. 31, "C. E. B." Rs. 34.

Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and large Buyers.
AGENTS.—R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

### CHAMPAGNE.

JULES MUMM & CO.'s
"DRY"
WILL COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH ANY OTHER FIRST CLASS WINE IN THE MARKET.

EXTRA DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 56 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 61 Per Dozen Pints.

DRY CHAMPAGNE.
Rs. 39 Per Dozen Quarts.
Rs. 43 Per 2 Dozen Pints.

CROFT, WELLS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.
DENISON & Co.,
SUB-AGENTS, HUMMUM STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1888.
S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION.
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price, Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in Pamphlet form),
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 8. Post free.
To be had at the Bombay Gazette Press.

## INSURANCES.

### UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

SPECIAL FEATURES.

(a) *Annual Bonuses.*—The Universal is the only Office in India which divides Profits annually.

The average return in Cash at 52 Bonus Divisions has been about Rs. 47-8 in every Rs. 100, and £47-10 in every £100 paid in premiums, on Participating Policies.

(b) *Funds.*—The accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the total Sums assured. In addition to this the uncalled capital amounts to £440,000.

(c) *Economy of Management.*—The last Annual Report shows that the expenses for the year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.

(d) The Universal is the oldest established Life Office in the East.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries, BOMBAY.

## INSURANCES.

### NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE CO.

(1845)
FOR many years has issued Policies with treble options, which have given great satisfaction. For Terms and Particulars apply to
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents for Bombay.

### ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fire Premium for 1882 | £309,890 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 1885 | £888,156 | 6 | 0 |
| ,, 1886 | £955,039 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, 1889 | £1,104,173 | 15 | 10 |

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to | £3,473,114 | 5 | 9 |
| Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS | £6,161,508 | 13 | 11 |

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1874 | £2,957,174 | 12 | 4 | 1884 | £5,348,407 | 9 | 1 |
| 1879 | £4,260,595 | 15 | 1 | 1889 | £6,161,508 | 13 | 11 |

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

### EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 26-13-4 per mensem | (a) | If premiums are payable for whole of life; or |
| Rs. 35-1-4 ,, | (b) | If premiums are limited to 20 years; or |
| Rs. 41-8-0 ,, | (c) | If premiums are limited to 15 years; or |
| Rs. 45-13-4 ,, | (d) | If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous. |

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under b c d secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan b would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, viz., Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions if commenced at age 40 n. b. would cost respectively (a) Rs. 34-9-4, (b) Rs. 41-14-8, (c) Rs. 48-5-4, (d) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

GEORGE OLIVER,
Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

*N.B.*—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

### THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—
UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.
NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments or Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

### FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive Reserve Fund |
|---|---|
| The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 3,000,000 |
| The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL | M 6,000,000 |
| The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 6,000,000 |
| The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 7,500,000 |
| BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL | Frs. 10,000,000 |
| The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL | ,, 2,600,000 |
| The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL | 1,000,000 |

MARINE INSURANCE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | £ 3,000,000 |
| The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | fl 3,000,000 |
| The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 2,000,000 |
| The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | M 6,000,000 |
| The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO. | |

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE is the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

A BOON TO MEN Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY & Co. 249, High Holborn, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Arrival of Lord Harris from Poona, at Victoria Terminus, 6-38 a.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Rev. Father Black's Mission, Cathedral.
St. Patrick's Club, Amateur Theatricals, 9 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, "Blue Beard," 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 11 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Carthage (s), from London ; Aston Hall (s), Liverpool ; Vadala (s), and H. M. Troopship Boadicea, Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Assyria (s), for Persian Gulf ; and Arthur Head (s), Karachi, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon (Tuesday), commencing at 4-30 p. m.

PRABHA DEVI FAIR.—The annual fair of Shri Prabhadevi, at Lower Mahim, will take place to-morrow and the two following days.

SCAFFOLD ACCIDENT.—The scaffolding accident, described in yesterday's issue, took place at the P. and O. Docks and not at the Prince's Dock.

THE ANNUAL GOLPADEVI TEMPLE FAIR.—The annual Golpadevi Temple Fair and palanquin procession will take place at Worlee, Koliwada, on Wednesday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s.s. Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The String Band of 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry will play at the Yacht Club at and after dinner on Monday next, the 18th instant.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 12th Jan., 1892, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 32, viz., 1s. 4½d. per rupee.

BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.—The members of the above club have decided to follow up the success of their recent dance, by giving a Cinderella at the club rooms, on Thursday next.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,155, the daily average being 166. The total of new patients was 956.

LIEUTENANT FISHER.—We are glad to state that Lieutenant Fisher, who met with his serious accident at the Poona Gymkhana Races a month ago, is progressing very favourably. He has quite recovered consciousness, and is in fact on a fair way to perfect recovery. It is believed he will proceed to England shortly, on leave.—*Observer.*

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.—Mr. J. C. Townshend, photographer of Kamptee, has succeeded in obtaining several interesting and characteristic pictures of the session of the Congress held at Nagpur in December last. Mr. Townshend is an excellent artist, and his photographs of this subject should prove a desirable souvenir of the occasion.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 1st of December last, there were 155 bullocks, 23 horses, and 7 dogs at the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel. During the month of December, 107 bullocks, 17 horses, and 12 dogs were admitted, and, during the same month, 104 bullocks, 18 horses, and 14 dogs were discharged from the hospital ; 3 cases among bullocks, 3 among horses, and 2 among dogs proved fatal during the past month.

BOATING FATALITY IN BACK BAY.—On Sunday afternoon, four Bhandaries while under the influence of liquor, took a *toni* at the Back Bay, near Marine Lines, and went out for a sail. When nearly out of the bay the boat capsized and the four men clung to the *toni* for nearly four hours before they were rescued. A rope was thrown from a pattimar which happened to pass the capsized boat. Three men were rescued, but one named Mahadu failed to catch the rope, and has not yet been found.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I. this evening, at 6 p.m. :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lancers | Indiana | Liddell |
| Overture | The Exiles | Gassner |
| Polka | The Star of England | J. Farrell |
| Selection | Carmen up to Data | C. Coote |
| Valse | Pres De Toi | Emile Waldteufel |
| Gavotte | Moderne | Berthold Tours. |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Deputy Coroner, touching the death of Wittoo Nama, a municipal labourer, employed in the drainage department, aged 27 years. On the 23rd of December last, the deceased and a number of his caste-fellows, was marching in a wedding procession from Ripon Road. When they reached near Byculla, it became dark and the deceased lit a torch, which he carried in his hands. When the procession had reached near Bapty Road, the deceased poured oil on the torch, which accidentally set fire to his clothes. The deceased being seriously burnt was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died on Sunday night. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

## IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A HAKA telegram of the 7th inst. says :— The head quarters, 12th Burma Regiment, under Major Howlett, arrived to-day. Much sickness still continues among the troops lately arrived, the principal sufferers being the detachment of the 60th Rifles. However, in the healthy climate of Haka all the sick will probably have shaken off their Kan fever by the time they are required for column duty. Chins have come in from the Baungshe column at Shirkwa, but up to date nothing of importance had occurred.

The new year was celebrated by garrison sports got up by the officers, in which all the troops, British and Native, joined, and which went off with great success. The column mentioned in my telegram of the 1st January leaves on Saturday. It will consist of 50 rifles, 12th Burma Regiment, and will remain out about a fortnight. The head quarters of the Garhwal regiment also start on Saturday for Fort White, leaving behind 150 rifles to accompany the Tlangtlang column.—*Pioneer.*

COMPARED with the estimate, the opium revenue for Bengal and Bombay for December was Rs. 3,77,925 short. On the other hand, the ten sales of Bengal opium and nine months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay are twenty lakhs better than the estimate.

A CORRESPONDENT recently drew attention to an apparent anomaly in the Indian Army List. He pointed out that in respect of nine Captains the date of their entering the Staff Corps was earlier than the date of their first commission ; and he expressed ignorance that "the Indian Staff Corps had ever been so hard up that it had to recruit its ranks in this country, and subsequently grant commissions on the recipients showing themselves apparently worthy of the same." The explanation is a very simple one observes a contemporary. The officers referred to were appointed to that Corps as Sub-Lieutenants ; but they count service from the date of their first permanent commission as Lieutenants, which date is entered in the Army List as that of their "first commission." They were serving in British regiments in this country before becoming probationers for the Staff Corps.

THE REV. J. PARKER, of the London Mission, had some narrow escapes during the disturbance in the North of China. A Tientsin correspondent, writing to the *North China Daily News*, states that the rev. gentleman was living in Chaoyang at the time the rebels commenced the attack. He had heard rumours over night of their intentions, and before daybreak he was roused by the shouts of citizens who where rushing out of the city with a few chattels hastily got together. Mr. Parker quickly prepared a bundle of clothing and joining the exodus passed out of the south gate, as the rebels were entering the north gate. They had already fired the *yamen* and the rattle of musketry was unpleasantly near. A biting wind was blowing at the time and many women and children were frozen, having left their warm clothing behind in the excitemment. Mr. Parker, after hiding for some ten days started for Shanhaikuan, and thence to Tientsin. After some five days of hiding he returned to Chaoyang and found it deserted except by a few innkeepers. He promptly buried all his valuables, books, etc., before leaving, and made the best of his way to Tientsin, a nine days' journey.

## THE GOVERNMENT AND THE BOMBAY CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. G. Cotton presiding. There were also present :—Messrs. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardashir D. Mody, Brigade-Surgeon S. O'B Banks, Messrs. Barjorji Sorabji Shroff, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Balchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, J. R. Duxbury, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Ballaram, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jamshedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Jaya Karadi Lingu, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabrajee, K. M. Shroff, Brigade-Surgeon G. A. Maconachie, Mr. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, R.E., Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Bharbhaya, Muncherjee C. Murzban, Naoroji Beiramji Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, H. M. Phipson, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Rastamji Nasarvanji Khory, G. W. Roughton, Shivajee Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Mr. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

The Municipal Commissioner asked that the letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor on the subject of the resolution passed by the Corporation some time ago, stating that a deputation might be received on the subject of police charges be considered as a matter of urgency.

The Corporation having agreed to consider the letter as a matter of urgency,

Mr. Barrow, the Secretary, read the following correspondence :—

No. 10827 of 1891-92.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 5th Jan., 1892.

From George Cotton, Esq., President, Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to S. W. Edgerley, Esq., C.S., Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, that, with a view to an equitable settlement of the police and other charges in respect of which the Municipality may be partly or wholly liable, it is the wish of the Corporation that their case should be placed before H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor, by a deputation of councillors.

As there are many points involved in these questions which can doubtless be dealt with more conveniently and more satisfactorily in conference than by correspondence, I venture to hope that his Excellency will be plersed to accede to the wishes of the Corporation and to appoint such time as may be most convenient to his Excellency for the reception of the proposed deputation.—I have, &c.,

G. COTTON,
President, Municipal Corporation.

No. 10 of 1892.

From S. W. Edgerley, Esq., C.S., Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.
To George Cotton, Esq., President, Municipal Corporation, Bombay.

Malabar Point, 7th January, 1892.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 10827, dated 5th January, 1892, and with respect to the request contained in it I am directed by his Excellency to observe that the field of subjects over which the deputation will be able to range under the terms of your letter is somewhat indefinite and his Excellency, even if he had the power of pledging Government to any particular course of action, would under such circumstances have been obliged to warn the deputation against expecting any definite reply. As, however, his Excellency has no such power he assumes that the deputation do not anticipate a definite reply to such arguments as they may put forward on behalf of the Corporation, regarding the matters on which they desire to address his Excellency. Although his Excellency is unable to admit that, as a general rule, matters in dispute between two public bodies can be satisfactorily dealt with otherwise than by means of official correspondence, he admits that the present case may form an exception ; and that the personal explanations, which would possibly be the outcome of a conference such as that requested by you might tend to remove the misunderstanding as to the motives of Government and of the Corporation, respectively, which has unfortunately grown up. His Excellency will, therefore, be happy to receive a deputation on Friday, January 15, at the Secretariat, at 3-30 p.m., subject to the above observations and to the following conditions :—It must not be assumed that because his Excellency consents to receive the deputation, he admits the correctness of the imputation, conveyed in the first sentence of your letter, that an inequitable settlement of the Police and other charges in respect of which the Municipality may be partly or wholly liable, has been at any time attempted by Government. In such cases as have been referred to and have been decided by authority superior to that of the Government of Bombay the basis to start from must necessarily be the decision or order of the higher authority. I am to suggest that copies of this correspondence, when complete, should be laid on the Editors' table, and that the Press should be admitted when his Excellency receives the deputation —I have, &c.,

S. W. EDGERLEY,
Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Mr. Grattan Geary said that as a member of the Corporation who had seconded the resolution proposed by Mr. Mehta at a meeting of that body at which the question of the deputation was proposed, he considered it his duty, in the absence of Mr. Mehta, to proposing a resolution based upon the reply of H. E. the Governor to the communication sent to him by their President. He (Mr. Geary) proposed that with reference to the Corporation's resolution, dated the 23rd ultimo, and letter No. 10, dated the 7th instant, from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor, the following gentlemen be appointed as deputation from the Corporation to wait on H. E. the Governor on the 15th instant :—The President of the Corporation, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, and last though not the least, Mr. P. M. Mehta.

Several members here suggested that Mr. Geary's name should be added to the deputation.

Mr. Geary, continuing, said that he did not propose to add his name, because he was not in favour of making the deputation an unwieldy body, because it was not to be supposed that they were to meet the whole of the Government in Council, which would probably be represented by H. E. the Governor with perhaps one or two of his colleagues. H. E. the Governor, as he (Mr. Geary) had anticipated, carefully guarded himself from promising that he would give a definite reply to the representations of the Corporation or in any way bind the Government in the matter. Similarly it might be clearly understood that the proposed deputation would not by their action bind the Corporation in any way. All that they were expected to do was to endeavour to arrive at a reasonable basis of an arrangement of a long pending question. As he had said on a previous occasion, it was a question that could be arranged by a mutual understanding. That being the state of things, he (Mr. Geary) asked the Corporation to accept the resolution.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy seconded the resolution, and, in doing so, suggested that Mr. Geary's name be added to the deputation.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, who had arrived at the meeting by this time, observed that from the reply received from H. E. the Governor, it did not appear to him that anything would come out of it. (Hear, hear.) However, as a deputation was to go, it ought to be more representative than it was proposed to be. They knew the views entertained by the various members of the proposed deputation on the subject, and it was, therefore, but due to the Corporation that the deputation ought to be of a more representative character. They ought to have also Dr. Bhalchandra, Mr. Dinshaw Wacha, and Dr. Viegas on the deputation. The Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Mehta said, should also be asked to go with the deputation as a member of the Corporation.

The President : That goes without saying—

Mr. Mehta : The Commissioner goes as a member of the Corporation.

The Municipal Commissioner : I am not a member of the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta : Yes, you are. I think, the Commissioner is mistaking his position. He is a member of the Corporation, subject to certain disqualifications.

The Commissioner : The Municipal Commissioner is simply an outsider with certain previleges. (Laughter.)

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal did not think that the deputation should be an unwieldly one, but at the same time he was of opinion that there should be representatives who could place before H. E. the Governor the various points from which the Corporation looked at the [illegible] and that could only be done by having a [illegible] of members than that proposed by [illegible] exclusive of those suggested [illegible] of Mr. R. M. Sayani and [illegible]

[illegible] with the opinions [illegible] by the last two speakers.

The question was not that all the different opinions entertained by members should be represented ; but all that the deputation had to do was to discuss the matter in a friendly spirit. From what he could gather at the meeting at which the matter was discussed the object of the Corporation was not to show to Government that they were backed by the ratepayers and all the expressions of opinions in Bombay, but their object was to cut the matter short by arriving at an amicable arrangement in the matter. There was no necessity, therefore, for appointing an unwieldy deputation. Mr. Mehta, who was a host in himself, was quite capable of representing the views at least of the majority of the Corporation. (Hear, hear, and applause.) The deputation must be a very small one. Mr. Mehta and the President of the Standing Committee and the Corporation, and the Commissioner would form an excellent deputation for the purpose. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Dinshaw Wacha did not wish that his name be added to the deputation. He did not believe that anything would come out of the deputation.

Mr. Mehta said that it appeared from the letter from the Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor that the representatives of the press would be allowed to attend the meeting of the deputation. He (Mr. Mehta) hoped that they were not going to hold a meeting and deliver set speeches at that meeting. Their only object was to exchange views and thus try to get over the difficulties in the matter.

Mr. Kabrajee was in favour of appointing a larger deputation than the one proposed by Mr. Geary.

Mr. Grattan Geary, in replying on the debate, said that the object of the deputation was to arrive at an arrangement upon a matter of principle and detail. He did not see the necessity of having a large deputation, but he would rather prefer, as suggested by Mr. Sayani, that Mr. Mehta, accompanied by the President of the Corporation, the Chairman of the Standing Committee, and the Commissioner, should lay the whole case which he so well represented at the Corporation, before H. E. the Governor. He thought a triple deputation of that kind would be a much better deputation than one of four, five, or more members. (Hear, hear.)

In reply to the President, Mr. Geary accepted the names suggested by Mr. Mehta and Mr. Javerilal to form members of the deputation.

The proposition was then put to the vote and carried by a majority, about a dozen councillors opposing it on the ground that the deputation should not be such a large one.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

A DECREE SET ASIDE.

VUSSONJEE DAMODHUR AND ANOTHER *vs.* MEEYA ADUM ABDUL KADER.

THIS was an argument on a rule *nisi* obtained by the defendant regarding the plaintiffs to show cause why the decree made by Mr. Justice Bayley in their favour on the 24th November last should not be set aside, and the suit should not be restored to the list of causes for re-hearing. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of the plaintiffs, appeared to show cause against the rule. The defendant appeared in person in support of it.

The defendant in his affidavit made in support of the rule, stated that the plaintiffs had filed this suit against him to recover the sum of Rs. 2,746-2-3 for money due by him on an acknowledgment. The suit came on for hearing before his lordship on the 17th November last, when on his application, it was postponed for a week to enable him to issue subpœnas, as he had a good defence to make. On the 20th November, he applied to the Prothonotary for an issue of subpœnas, which were issued, and in which the date of the hearing of the suit was inserted as the 1st December last. The suit again came on for hearing on the 24th November, on which day an *ex-parte* decree was given in favour of the plaintiffs. The defendant said that the date of the hearing of the suit being filled up by the Prothonotary as the 1st December, he was required to attend on that day, and not the 24th November.

Mr. Jardine remarked that, when the suit came on for hearing on the 17th November, the defendant appeared in person and cross-examined the witnesses, and the plaintiffs' case was closed ; but at the defendant's request, the further hearing was postponed for a week, the 24th November, the defendant being distinctly told that the hearing would be proceeded with on that day. On the 24th November, however, the defendant did not appear, nor did any body appear on his behalf ; and a decree was made against him. Counsel argued that, if the defendant found that in the subpœnas issued on his application, the date therein was by mistake written as the 1st December, he could have easily got it corrected if he really wanted to appear and defend the suit on the 24th November ; or that at least he ought to have appeared in Court on the 24th November to get the mistake rectified ; but he did not do so, because he did not want to appear that day, and wished to take advantage of the mistake and to make it serve as a ground for annoying and harassing the plaintiffs. The learned counsel submitted that there were not sufficient grounds to entitle the defendant to a retrial of the suit.

His lordship thought that the wrong date in the subpœnas might possibly had led the defendant to a wrong impression, and made the rule absolute, thereby setting aside the decree. Defendant was ordered to pay the costs of and incidental to this rule. The suit was to be set down for further hearing on the 26th instant.

## HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 12.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suit.

31-91—Little, S, F and N—Shah Magjee Sangjee and others vs Soni Pitamber Jesraj—Roughton and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

212-91—In person—A pauper—Narhurry Narrayen Mahajan vs Jankibai and another—In person. Part heard.
280-91—Payne G and S—Narayen Harri vs Bapoojee Cooverjee and another—R Skipsey. Part heard.
525-91—Little S F and N—Pursotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and another vs C A Turner and others—Ardaseer H and D—B and K and M E and H.
107-86—Ardaseer H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and another—Little S F and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE TELANG).
For Judgment (at 2-45 p. m.)

153-91—Chalk W and S—Raijee Purshram Acharya and others vs Keshow Kushaba Acharya and others—C L and O and B and K and In person.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

49-39—M H Khan—Mohundas Trimbuk and others vs R Nixon and another.
444-91—Payne, G and S—Jaitha Wuga and others vs Memon Abdoola Joowa and others.
509-91—T A Bland—William Watson and another vs Lieut A Wilson.
572-91—Thakurdas, D and C—Mahomedbhoy Bholoo and another vs Jaithabhoy Vullianee.
582-91—Thakurdas, D and C—The Indo-China Manufacturing Co vs Janmahomed Cassum.
603-91—In person—Dosabhoy Shukebhoy and others vs Abdoolabhoy Gullabhoy and others.
607-91—Crawford B and Co—J Muir and another vs Purshotum Govindjee—Conroy and B.
613-91—T A Bland—William Watson and another vs G R K Meares—In person.
633-91—M B Barbhaya—Joshee Bhimjee Hurriram vs Budroodin Vulud Surfoodin and others—K J Mantri.
648-91—In person—Crustna Keriny and others vs H C Webb.

Defended New Long Causes.

475-91—Bhaishunker and K—Muthooradas Khimjee and another vs Gungabai—Macfarlane E and H—Part heard.
505-91—Mooljee B B—Runchordas Purshotum and others vs Narayen Janardhan Chitnis and others—M N Suklatwalla.
518-91—Mooljee B B—Kallidas Bhakerdas vs Bhawanee Madhow Joshee and another.
524-91—In person—a pauper—Mugonlall Tookaram vs Anusuyabai—Little S F and N.
527-91—In person—Lomba Ruttna and another vs Nursungoo Ankojee—In person
471-91—J C Cama—For pauper—Jaitha Khairaz vs Ramjee Nuthoo—Chalk W and S.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE FARRAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

30-91—Tyebjee and D—Sulasew Ramchunder vs Ludha Ragowjee—Munsooklall D and J—Part heard.
256-91—M, D, and J—Lukhmivahoo vs Runchordas Huridas —Ardeseer, H, and D.
409-90—In person—Meer Yacoobally Meer Mahabially vs Shaw Mohundas Vullubdas—In person.
282-18-392-91—Little S F and N—C A Beyts and another vs Otto Martin and another—Conroy and B—(Short Cause).
231-90—Roughton and B—Mahomedally Jafferji vs Haskel Babajee—Shamrao P.
160-91—Mansuklal D and J—Moreshwar Chintamon vs Anpurnabai and others—Roughton and B.
836-90—Roughton and B—For pauper—Bulwantrao Gungadhur and another vs Shewji Pragji—Conroy and B.
51-89—Bhaishunker and K—Girdhur Dulsook vs Mugon Kooberjee and another—P G and S and T and D.
685-90—Chalk W and S—Limbajee Toolsiram and another vs Vadia Venkati and others—Balkrishna V N K.
406-90—Tyebjee and D—Damodhur Soonderdas and another vs Liliadhar Somjee and others—P R and R C and B and B and K.

INDIA shows an unabated appetite for gold, which it continues to absorb in a wonderful way. During the past eight months, the yellow metal to the value of 356 lakhs has been imported, and deducting the re-export of seventy lakhs, there remains 285 lakhs, which will probably go bodily as a permanent addition, mainly in the shape of jewellery, to the hordes of the country. The imports of silver amounted to 536 lakhs, and the exports to 116, leaving a residuum of 420 lakhs.

## THE DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS RELIEF ACT COMMISSION.

CAMP KHEDGAON, January 9.—The Commission have, during the short time they have been out in camp, already completed their enquiries into the actual circumstances and pecuniary position of the agriculturists in about a dozen villages round about Khedgaon. In the majority of cases, the villagers have come in from their own villages to the camp at Khedgaon for the purpose of examination by the Commission, while in the case of other villages, where the people have found it at all inconvenient to come to Khedgaon, the members of the Commission have ridden out to the villages concerned and made such enquiries as were deemed necessary. The primary difficulty which the Commission have had to contend against arises from the fact that the villagers appear to be rather afraid to speak the whole truth, and it requries no small amount of patience on the part of the members to get at the whole of the facts. This is principally owing, perhaps, to their ignorance ; and there can be no doubt that the great majority of the agriculturists are extremely ignorant. Many of them do not appear to know their own circumstances ; some of them do not know exactly how much land they possess, what portions they have already sold or mortgaged with possession, what amounts they have borrowed, or what assessment they pay on their lands. These simple facts have to be ascertained from the village records and the sowcars' accounts.

Very few of the villages, whose inhabitants have already been examined by the Commission, have come within the operation of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, while in those which have come under the Act there appears to be a very considerable difference of opinion among the people themselves as to whether the Act has benefited them or not. The Commission have come across certain villages in which the people are scarcely in debt at all, while in other villages close to these a considerable number of the people are very largely in debt and their lands have been mortgaged, the mortgagees having possession of the land. What struck me very much during the enquiries was that the people did not appear to draw any very clear distinction between a "sale" and a "mortgage with possession." When the people are obliged to give a mortgage at all, it is almost invariably a mortgage with possession. Still, in every case, the ryot continues to cultivate the land so mortgaged, and pays comparatively heavy rent for it. The rate of interest charged upon loans, of course, varies with the credit of the applicants for loans. A cultivator who has been known to pay regularly can secure a loan upon better terms than one who is admittedly a bad paymaster. This is but natural. The rate of interest usually charged by the village sowcars is, however, never less than one per cent. per month, and hardly ever exceeds two per cent. per month. The prevailing rates appear to be from one and a half to two per cent. ; very few of the villagers can now obtain loans bearing interest at one per cent. The nature of the bond also depends upon the debtor's credit. When a villager obtains a loan on the mortgage of his lands, the mortgage is, as has been stated above, usually a mortgage with possession. The ryot, however, still goes on cultivating the mortgaged lands, and pays rent, the rent being the exact equivalent of the interest upon the principal sum advanced. The debtor, in a large number of cases, has to pass a regular deed of sale to the sowcar before he can obtain the loan he requires. The sowcars have, it appears, made this the rule of late, and compel ryots applying to them for loans to pass a deed of sale of the land offered as "security"—so they pretend—for the repayment of the loan. The poor ryot does not exactly understand what this deed really means, but is content to believe that he is still the real owner of the land, for there is, according to the story told by the ryots, a verbal understanding between the parties to the transaction that when the loan is repaid the sowcar shall re-convey the land to the cultivator. But in nineteen cases out of twenty the sowcar repudiates the verbal understanding and positively asserts that he has bought the land out and out. He refuses to re-convey the land, and he has stated that he will not sell the land to anybody else for the same amount as that which he has advanced upon it—or which, as he says, he "gave" for it. A lot of mischief is being done in this way, and gradually but surely the land is passing out of the hands of the villagers and cultivators into those of the money-lending classes, without the culivators realising it. The poor people fondly cling to the idea that the land is still their own, while as a matter of fact it has gone from them. In this connection I cannot do better than state the facts of a case which, only two days ago, occurred in Bori, which is one of the villages which the Commission have already dealt with. The case was reported by the Mamlatdar to the Commission, and clearly illustrates the condition of affairs. A ryot in Bori was charged before the Mamlatdar, with having attempted to steal the books of his sowcar. He was, in fact, caught red-handed and made over to the Police. When taken before the Mamlatdar, the prisoner confessed his crime and proceeded to explain why he had attempted to steal his sowcar's books. He said that he had borrowed some money from the sowcar on the security of his lands ; that before advancing him the money the sowcar had insisted upon prisoner passing a deed of sale ; that prisoner did pass such a deed, the verbal understanding between them being that when prisoner was prepared to repay the whole amount the sowcar was to give him back his lands. Prisoner further stated that some little time ago he collected together some money which was sufficient to repay the loan ; that he offered the money to the sowcar and asked for the return of his lands ; and that the sowcar refused to receive the money and had declined to give up the lands, alleging that the transaction was a sale, pure and simple, and that he (the sowcar) had no idea of parting with the land. Since that time, hard times had come upon the prisoner, all his money went, and he became desperate at the idea that his lands had gone from him. This being the case, he (prisoner) had come to the conclusion that the only means by which he could recover his lands was by getting hold of the sowcar's book, and he accordingly broke into the sowcar's house one night and attempted to steal the books. The prisoner implored the Mamlatdar not to send him to prison and declared that he preferred to be hanged at once, for now that he had no chance of recovering his lands he said he had nothing to live for, and that he would be simply miserable. I have not heard what sentence was passed upon the prisoner, but the case is sufficiently interesting to show that the poor ryots are slowly but surely being reduced to desperate straits.—*Deccan Herald.*

## BOMBAY RACES, 1892.

ENTRANCES—1st JANUARY 1892.

THE COWASJEE JEHANGHIR PURSE.
Mr. Maxwell's b a gal Bonnie Boy.
H. H. Aga Khan's c a gal Puttiala.

THE WELTER.
Mr. Newton's b a h Mainstay.
M. and F.'s b a h Barnum.
Major H. A. Reid's ch a h Red Gold, 6 years.

THE GAYE CUP.
Mr. Maxwell's b a gal Bonnie Boy.

H. H. AGA KHAN'S PURSE.
M. and F.'s b a h Barnum.
H. H. Aga Khan's c a gal Puttiala.

THE MELTON STAKES.
Mr. Maxwell's b a p Geordie.

THE SECOND DEALERS' PLATE.
Mr. Maxwell's c a h Rob.
Do. b a h Snail.
Mahomed Alloo's g a g Manwar.

THE CORINTHIAN STAKES.
M. and F.'s b a h Barnum.
Major H A. Reid's ch a h Red Gold, 6 years.

THE ZOROASTRIAN PURSE.
H. H. Aga Khan's c a gal Puttiala.

TOM LEMESURIER,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. T. Club.

6th January.

H. M.'s FLAGSHIP BOADICEA, (Captain S. C. Donner) arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon from Calcutta, with his Excellency the Rear-Admiral F. C. B. Robinson on board. The Boadicea left Calcutta on the 2nd instant, after staying about a fortnight. On her arrival in port a salute of 10 guns was fired from H. M. S. Marathon, and in return the flagship fired a salute of 9 guns. Her future movements are unknown. During the voyage she experienced rather rough weather.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Childrens Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Arthur Head, 1,886 tons, Captain A Barclay, cleared yesterday for Kurrachee, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Vadala, 2,164 tons, Captain G Johnstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE British s s Yeddo, 1,213 tons, Captain TE Moore, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Hull, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE British s s Kovno, 1,094 tons, Captain J W Forth, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Hull, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

THE British s s Idar, 2,595 tons, Captain Thos Hughes, arrived in harbour on Sunday last from Cardiff (16th December), with a cargo of 5,250 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,226 tons, Captain S Fowler, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with 3,797 tons coal and a few packages of general cargo from Port Said. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Edward Bates and Co.

THE s s Gutenfels, 1,750, tons, Captain W Thorman, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Hamburg via Newcastle, Antwerp and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and seven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE Portuguese Royal mail steamer Ibo, 1,138 tons, Captain A L da Costa, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Mozambique—Mr Caetan F da Cunha, Mr Ruttonjee N Mehta and ten other gentlemen. For Delagoabay—one deck.

THE s s Cereda, 1,602 tons, Captain T Aitkenhead, arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Cardiff (9th December), with a cargo of 1,017 tons coal, and the following passengers :—Mrs Barry and two children and Miss Graham. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Cursetjee and Eduljee.

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Kovno | 1094 | Forth | A | F Muir & Co |
| " Clan Gordon | 1313 | Morison | B | F Muir & Co |
| " Naderi | 1168 | McAllister | C | Bo & P S N Co |
| " City of Edinburgh | 2102 | Frame | D | Sir C Forbes & Co |
| " Nyanza | 1421 | Symons | F | Allana Munjee & Co |
| H M S Schwalbe | 670 | Oelrichs | G | German Man-of-War |
| S.S. Yeddo | 1213 | Moore | H J | F Muir & Co |
| " Hesper | 1776 | Jobson | K | W& A Graham & Co |
| " Siam | 1588 | Weighell | M | P & O S N Co |
| " Guttenfels | 1750 | Thorman | N | Glade & Co |
| " La Seyne | 1157 | Schmitz | O | M Maritimes Co |
| " Camorta | 1355 | Blott | P | M Mackenzie & Co |
| " L Armstrong | 2041 | Abbott | Q | T Morrison & Co |
| HARBOUR WALL. | | | | |
| S. S. Kaveri | 199 | | | Sheppherd & Co |
| " Sabarmati. | | | | |

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | No. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Deccan | 2022 | Bray | 1 | Hajee Cassum |
| " Bisagno | 1487 | Baccaroni | 4 | F Bozzoni |
| " Teheran | 1671 | Sams | 5 | P & O Co |
| " Mirzapore | 2168 | Harvey | 6 | P & O Co |
| " Niagara | 1987 | McConochie | 9 | K Nixon & Co |
| " Lycia | 2116 | Fletcher | 10 | K Nixon & Co |
| " Inchlonga | 1944 | Hanbury | 12 | K Nixon & Co |
| " C. T. Jones | 1561 | Thomas | 13 | Ralli Brothers |
| " Pembridge | 1903 | Barge | 16 | B Craig & Co |

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Carthage (s) | De Horne | London, Dec 11. |
| | Aston Hall (s) | Fowler | Liverpool, Dec 9. |
| | Vadala (s) | Johnstone | Calcutta, Dec 23. |
| | H. M. Troopship Boadicea | Donner | Calcutta, Jan 2. |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Assyria (s) | Nailer | Persian Gulf. |
| | Arthur Head | Barclay | Karachi, &c. |

The steamer Ibo, Captain da Costa, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Zanzibar, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Pekin, for London, &c.
" Pachumba, for Kurrachi, &c.
" Java, for Persian Gulf via Karachi.
" Yeddo, for Hull, &c.

### ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

| ARRIVALS. | | | | DEPARTURES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Date. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. | Date. | To. |
| Dec. 21 | Falls of Inversnaid | Wilson | Port Said | | |
| | Dalhousie IG | Aves | Perim | | |
| 25 | Mariner H. M's | C Batten | Seychelles | 31 | England |
| 26 | Crathorne | Crombie | Barry | | |
| | Bengo H M's Pt gun boat | Moreira deSa | Lisboa | | Macao |
| 28 | Muyun | Wilson | Somali coast. | 30 | Somali coast. |
| 29 | Woodcock | Craig | Somali coast. | 31 | Somali coast. |
| | Deddington | Wright | Sydney | 30 | London. |
| | Oriental | Stewart | London | | Sydney |
| 31 | Arcadia | Andrews | Sydney | 31 | London. |
| | Cathay | Symons | London | | Calcutta. |
| | Kaiser-i-Hind | Atkinson | Calcutta | | London. |
| | Assam | Browne | Bombay | | |
| | Sheik Berkhud | Nicholas | Hodeida | 3 | Hodeida. |
| J 1 | Ceylon | Kroger | Manilla | 1 | New York |
| | Karlsruhe | Kessler | Australia | | Bremen |
| 2 | India | Johnstone | London | 2 | Brisbane |
| | Isla de Luzon | Campon | Manilla | | Liverpool |
| | Bayern | Engalbar t | Bremen | | China. |
| | Dunbeth | Sharp | Samarang | | Port Said FO |
| | Rannoch | De Faye | London | 3 | Bombay. |
| | Sultan | Collins | Jeddah | 4 | Calcutta. |
| 3 | Tuna | Peters | Hodeida | | Hodeida. |
| | Salazie | Fiaschi | China | 3 | Marseilles. |
| | Clan MacArthur | Macmahon | Calcutta | | Liverpool |
| | A Woermann | V Issendro | Hamburg | 4 | Zanzibar. |
| 4 | Echucca | Pankhurs | Sydney | | London. |
| | Aberdeen | Taylor | Sydney | | London. |
| | Muyun | Wilson | Somali coast. | | |

Aden, 4th January, 1892.

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FROM GLASGOW.
Clan Gordon s—31 packages printing paper, S A S Dawood.
City of Edinburgh s—10 cases ham, bacon and cheese, J A Kirkbride and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
City of Edinburgh s—10 cases 'ames H T H Aboo ; 500 boxes bar soap, A Shaik Adum ; 4 cases biscuits, E Russooljee ; 5 cases organs, S Rose and Co.
Lycia s—30 barrels lubricating oil, Pestonjee Sorabjee ; 100 kegs sulphate of copper, G Mooljee.
Clan Gordon s—28 casks lubricating oil, John M Heyn and Co ; 75 cases medicine, Heerjee Mooljee and Co.

FROM LONDON.
Khedive s—18 packages medicine, B Spencer and Co.
Thames s—3 cases books, D V Sadhale and Co .

FROM ANTWERP.
Ehrenfells s—25 cases writing papers, M A M Shurufally.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Singapore s—100 barrels roll sulphur, E Mahomedally and Co ; 4 cases provisions, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM HAMBURG.
Ehrenfels s—19 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally.

FROM TRIESTE.
Imperatrix s—7 cases glassware, S Liladhur.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Lycia s—200 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas ; 30 bales wool, M Khoopchund ; 15 bales wool and 29 bales goat hair, M Shapoorjee and Co.
City of Edinburgh s—150 bales wool, Goculdas Toolseedas ; 1,005 cwts myrabolams, S Ramjee ; 388 cwts lentil, J Natha ; 75 cwts coir yarn, A Malew ; 41 bales wool, T Chimondas ; 26 cwts gum, Jaitha Premjee ; 54 bales wool, Framjee Sands and Co ; 1,500 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co ; 300 bags mussoor dall, V Mulljee.
Niagara s—10,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, B Khetsey ; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Nanjee and Co ; 20,000 cwts bone-meal, C Mamed ; 41 bales wool, T Chimondas ; 900 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.
Lady Amstrong s—32,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 129 cwts coir yarn, D Manockjee ; 1,502 cwts myrabollams, S Dossa, and Co ; 61 cwts dividive seed, Robertson Brothers and Co ; 1,400 cwts maize, 200 cwts fenegreek, 60 cwts curdeeseed, 1,400 cwts jowaree, 300 cwts mussoor and 501 cwts niger seed, A Blascheck and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 4,000 cwts bone-meal, Croft Wells and Co ; 1,000 cwts horns, V Gangjee ; 72 cwts olibanum, A Chaglanee and Co ; 1 hogshead chutney, R D Subedia ; 300 cwts myrabollams, S Ramjee ; 18 bales, hides and skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 1000 cwts horns, V Gangjee ; 13 bales skins, M Moloobhoy ; 23 bales hides, Esmall Pardina ; 11 cwts peacockfeathers, P Versee ; 78 cwts olibanum, A M Hasum ; 25 cwts rapeseed and 10 bales hides, &c. H Jamall ; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdass ; 106 cwts aloes socotra, Alli Mahomed Hassum ; 36 bales goat skin, E Gaungjee and Co ; 7 bales skins, P H S Abdool Cader, 6 bales carpets, H S Lalljee and Co ; 69 bales hides, B Sajeen ; 68 cwts fishmaws, M Framjee ; 3 bales cotton carpets, A S Moodeliar and Co.
Hesper s—46 cwts peacock feathers, P Nusserwanjee.
Clan Gordon s—150 cwts gum, C Nurpal ; 21 bales skins, A Abdool Rehman ; 18 cwts rapeseed and 23 cwts China cabebs, R Purshotum ; 126 cwts gum, J Premjee ; 225 cwts olibanum, S Runchordas ; 55 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co ; 10 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee.

FOR PLYMOUTH.
Clan Gordon s—2,400 cwts bone-meal, Croft Wells and Co.

FOR HULL.
Oberon s—400 cwts myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.
Inchlonga s—110 bales cotton, Durst and Co ; 210 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4,002 cwts rapeseed, A A Mahomed and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Hesper s—16,000 cwts wheat and 3,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co ; 80 bales wool, Volkart Brothers ; 2000 cwts wheat and 2,999 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 4749 cwts gingellyseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Bisagno s—50 bales twist, Framjee Hormusjee and Co ; 19 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 350 cwts raisins, C Ebrahim and Co ; 10 cwts gum, M M Essabhoy.
Teheran s—11 cwts cloves, C Tarmahomed ; 40 cwts sharkfins M L Khatow ; 56 bales twist, J Peerbhoy and Co ; 400 bales twist, Framjee Sons and Co ; 100 bales twist, Sassoon, J David and Co ; 58 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 2¼ cwts Cambay stone, A C Esmaljee ; 32¼ cwts raisins, P F Talati ; 20 cwts fennelseed, M M Poonjiajee.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Bisagno s—100 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.
Mirzapore s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 26 cwts sandalwood, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 50 bales twist Silas E Sassoon ; 60 bales twist, the Jamshed M Co ; 270 bales twist and 30 bales grey L cloth, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Teheran s—50 bales twist, Dinshaw D Curranee and Co.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 11.

Manning, Lt, Bengal, 1st Sikh Infy, on leave, from Dera Ghazikhan.
Boyd, Surgn-Major, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Moran, Surgn-Major, Ms, Medical Staff, on duty, from England.
Littlebridge, Lieut, Bengal, 2-5th Goorkhas, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 7.

Symons, Lt-Col, Bo, 2nd R O York L I, on duty, to Poona.

JANUARY 11.

Thompson, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, on duty, to Deolalee.
Nichol, Lieut, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Darjeeling.
Gibson, Surgn-Capt, Bengal Medical Staff, on duty, to Jubbulpore.
Perie, 2nd Lt, Ms, on leave, to Secunderabad.
Harbettle, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, to join Regt, to Umballa.
Giffard, Surgn, Ms, I M S, from leave, to Madras.
Connor, Surgn, Ms, Medical Staff, on duty, to Madras.
Hurle, Lt, Ms, Somerset L I, from leave, to Madras.
Greany, Surgn, Ms, I M S, off leave, to Aurungabad.
Cates, Surgn-Col, Bo, I M S, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Edwards, Lt, Bengal, 25th Sikh, from leave, to Nowgong.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 12th January, 1892.

1. There will be class-firing for "F." Company on the Coorla Range, on Wednesday next, the 13th instant.
2. The following promotions will take effect in "E." Company from this date :—
Vol W H Mayers to be Lce-Sergt, vice Lce-Sergt Brewer promoted.
Lce-Corpl J J D'Souza to be Corpl, vice Warner, resigned.
Vol P Moore to be Lce-Carpl, vice D D'Costa, transferred to "G" Coy.
Vol B S Moses to be Lce-Corpl, vice J J D'Souza, promoted.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 7 o'clock this morning. Carbines to be worn.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 12th January, 1892.

I. The following drills will take place this week :—

FORT HEAD-QUARTERS.
Wednesday and Thursday—Proficiency class, at 6-30 p.m.

NESBIT ROAD HEAD-QUARTERS.
To-day and Friday—Proficiency class, at 8-45 p.m.
Wednesday, 8-45 p.m.—10" R M L Gun drill.

II. There will be class-firing at Coorla on Friday next. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5-30 a.m. (local time), and Byculla ten minutes later.

III. On Saturday next, the 16th inst., both Companies will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba. No. 2 Company to continue the annual course. No. 1 Company for 10" R M L Gun drill at Colaba North Fort. Dress :—Drill order.

By Order
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

## THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 11TH OF JANUARY, 1892.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed very irregularly to-day. The changes comprise a brisk fall at Rajkot and a brisk rise at Jhansi, Saugor and Bangalore, while they are generally moderate to slight in other places. Readings are relatively very high at Ajmere and Bangalore and very low on the West Coast from Bombay southwards as far as Mangalore. The isobars indicate the existence of a depression a little to the east of Allahabad. The barometer is below the normal everywhere, being most so in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, on the South Coromandel Coast and along the West Coast from Karachi southwards as far as Karwar. Winds are feebly cyclonic on the Coromandel Coast, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate at Bombay, Deesa and Negapatam, and generally light in other places. This morning, the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Karwar and Bombay, and 10 at Deesa. The maximum temperature is slightly below the normal in Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India and so at Surat, Ratnagiri, Trichinopoly and Negapatam, but is above it elsewhere, the excess being considerable at Allahabad, Jhansi, Saugor, Jubulpore, Akola, Bangalore and Madras. The highest maximum was 92° at Mangalore. Nights are very hot for the time of year at Delhi, Allahabad and Jubulpore, but elsewhere the departures from the mean are irregular and slight. The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (43°). Humidity has risen considerably at Allahabad, but elsewhere it has changed by small amounts only. The skies are partially clouded in Mysore and at most stations in the Madras Presidency. No rain has fallen at any of the observing stations since yesterday. A depression lies a little to the east of Allahabad, and the weather is very damp and unsettled there. The skies in the neighbourhood of the depression are, however, perfectly clear at present, and, unless the clouds gather suddenly, no rain is likely there. The variations from the normal on and off the West and East Coasts are large, and show two areas of very low pressure, one to the north of Lat. 12° and to the west of Long. 72° in the Arabian Sea and the other to the eastwards of Long. 80°. The barometer is much below the normal average everywhere ; but as the skies are perfectly clear, little or no rain is likely at present

JANUARY, 10.

Consequent on the further eastwards movement of the low pressure area, the barometer has fallen rapidly in the Punjab and North-West Provinces, and has risen in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India. The changes in other districts, however, have been small. Pressure is now highest in Sind and lowest in Ceylon, on the Malabar Coast, and in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. The baric gradients are moderate to slight. Pressure is below the normal everywhere, the deficiency being considerable in the North-West Provinces. Abnormals show that the low pressure area has moved eastwards and now lies in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore and Allahabad. Winds are variable in direction and moderate to fresh in force at Colombo and Negapatam and generally light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Deesa, Neemuch and Karwar and 8 at Bombay and Colombo. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 8° in excess of the average in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Rajputana, Central India and at Deesa, Saugor, Jabulpore, Poona and Hoshangabad, but elsewhere the variations are small. The highest maximum was 90° at Cochin. The night temperature variations are generally slight except at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad, Ajmere, Deesa, Indore, Saugor, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Amraoti, Malegaon and Trichinopoly (4° to 12° above the mean) and at Karwar (6° below the mean). The lowest temperature last night occurred at Jacobabad (43°). Humidity continues to change irregularly and the skies are overcast at Cochin, Negapatam and Trichinopoly and partially clouded in some few other places. The light showers have fallen at Saugor, Cawnpore and Colombo. The large low pressure area which lay yesterday to the north of Lat. 24° has grown deeper and now lies over the Punjab and North-West Provinces and shows a tendency to move further eastwards. In the North-West Provinces, the barometer is very low and, as the skies are cloudy, light local showers are probable. Abnormals indicate that the depression off Negapatam and Colombo has disappeared.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 9th January, as compared with the statement of the 2nd January, 1892 :—

| | Jan. 2. Rs. | Jan. 9. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| LIABILITIES. | | |
| Capital | 1,00,00,000 | 1,00,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities | 34,00,000 | 34,50,000 |
| Public Deposits at Head Office | 48,76,482 | 49,37,961 |
| Do. do. at Branches | 34,29,709 | 25,01,148 |
| Other Deposits | 4,85,87,642 | 4,76,01,111 |
| Post Bills | 12,137 | 12,369 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 34,06,525 | 36,20,839 |
| Rs. | 7,37,12,495 | 7,21,22,428 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Govt. & other authorized Securities. | 1,29,51,947 | 1,29,70,445 |
| Cash Credits on do. do. | 77,70,264 | 79,81,435 |
| Loans do. do. do. | 60,37,681 | 98,21,397 |
| Current Accounts overdrawn | 2,013 | 1,356 |
| Bills Discounted and purchased | 1,44,32,930 | 1,51,77,156 |
| Stamps, &c. | 20,171 | 13,095 |
| Dead Stock Rs. 6,77,399 | | |
| Amt. applied in reduction „ 2,85,000 | | |
| | 3,92,342 | 3,92,350 |
| Bullion | 3,00,003 | 3,00,003 |
| Cash Balances with other banks | 8,05,270 | 4,38,077 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 3,09,89,865 | 2,50,22,106 |
| Rs. | 7,37,12,495 | 7,21,22,428 |

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS; Menist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J.," care of this Office.

OFFICERS' TRAVELLING CAMP LANTERNS.—The most Useful and Compact ever offered. Perfectly Storm-proof. Can be used as a Lantern, Table-lamp, Wall-lamp and Hanging-lamp. A very necessary Companion in the Jungle.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

COME and SEE our New Specimen GLASSES for Dinner Table, from Annas 5. Those who have gone disappointed apply sharp SHROFF BROTHERS, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Market.

2 UNRIVALLED STEEL TRUNKS by Newton and Shakspear FOR SALE at HINKS' LAMP DEPOT. Apply to S. R. MISTRY, Agent for Messrs. Hinks and Son, Bombay.

THE only Firm which repairs "Celestinas," "Aristons," "Phoenix," and all sorts of Hand Organs, and keeps all spare repairing and tuning materials in stock. —STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

HAM and BACON on Cut per lb. As. 13 only. Small pieces (whole) per lb. As. 14. Cheese per lb. As. 13. PEARSE & Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

REMNANTS and ODDMENTS.—Messrs. Laidlaw and Whiteaway are now exposing for SALE a Large Assortment of all descriptions of Remnants and Oddments at very low prices.

HAMS, CHEESE, BACON.—ARMY, NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

WANTED, a HEAD MASTER for St. Peter's Boys' High School, Mazagon. Stipend, Rs. 300 a month, and unfurnished rooms in the Boarding House. Apply to Rev. FATHER BISCOE, Mission House, Mazagon, Bombay.

SALESMAN, WANTED, for Hard, Earthen, Glassware and Sundries. Long experience in this line and good connections in the Market indispensable.—Apply by letter to "N.," care of this Paper.

WANTED, an experienced SALESMAN, having a thorough knowledge of Woollens, Silk, and Fancy Goods.—Apply by letter to "N.," care of this Office.

A BANDMASTER, of great experience and ability, highly recommended, is anxious to get an engagement in a Native State or Regiment. For particulars please apply to F. VON GOLDSTEIN, Bandmaster, to H. E. the Viceroy, No. 5, Government Place, Calcutta.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, well FURNISHED BUNGALOW, for one year; well situated and Cool. Apply "ALPHA," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette."

RESIDENTS on MALABAR HILL will be SUPPLIED with FRESH BUTTER daily on applying to the BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Lane.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer, 12 annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

TONGA DAK, Ahmednagar to Aurangabad and thence to Jalna. Strong, comfortable, roomy Tongas and good Ponies.—Apply FARDUNJEE'S Agent care of Messrs. CARSETJEE & SONS, Ahmednagar.

GAIETY HOTEL, FORT.—Now under entire English Management. A Good Table provided, with Dining and sitting-room, Bed-rooms with Bath-rooms. Every convenience and Comfort. Apply to Manager.

RIPON HOTEL, MAHABLESHWAR, OPEN from October. Most Central Situation, and best accommodation. Private Sitting Rooms to single Ladies and Gents as well as Married Couples.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

FOR SALE.—A Grand CONCERT PIANO, quite new and in very good condition. Apply to S. METAXAS, care of Ralli Brothers.

REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, door-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

I. F. N. S. and I. SOCIETY.—The LODGE, GIRGAUM-SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, 13th instant, at 10 A.M.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Suited for large and small Presents to Friends at Home.—Designs and Shapes purely Oriental—School of Art Compound, Esplanade.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

LADIES' DRAB DOE SKIN GAUNTLET GLOVES, Rs. 4 nett, for Riding, &c., special value or V. P. Post.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply "SUPERINTENDENT," "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

### IMPORTANT NOTICE.

F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

His well-known CHRISTMAS CAKES, PASTRY, CHOCOLATS, and SWEETS, etc., approved by everybody, are of first quality and at reduced prices.

Price List free on application. To Messes, Merchants and Schools 10 per cent. discount.

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CONFECTIONER and CATERER,
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1, MAIN STREET, CAMP, POONA.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES (recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent Drug. May be taken by the most Delicate. One or two at bed-time ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Of all Chemists, in small Tins.

### UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

A CONVOCATION for CONFERRING DEGREES will be held on TUESDAY, the 19th Instant, at 5-15 P.M., in the SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER HALL of the University.

Candidates entitled to Degrees and desirous of being admitted must send in their applications so as to reach the Registrar on or before FRIDAY, the 15th instant.

A limited number of Admission Cards will be available for the General Public. Persons wishing to attend should apply to the Undersigned on or before FRIDAY, the 15th instant.

Graduates of the University desirous of coming in their Academic Robes will be admitted if they give notice by the 14th instant of their intention to do so.

D. MacDONALD, M.D., B. Sc., C. M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 11th January, 1892.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
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MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,

TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

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OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
24, Craven Street, Charing Cross, London.
Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.
Indents executed with care and promptitude.
Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.
All agency business undertaken.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a reprint of two letters to the *Bombay Gazette*, and a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK,
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
" THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
" HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras

## SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.,
13 bales grey shirtings.
3 cases white nansooks.
2 cases white ground doria prints.
4 cases indigo ground prints.
12 cases perfumery by the well known Price and Co. consisting of hair oil, pomade, phillicome, macasor oil, tooth powder, tooth brushes, tooth paste, hair brushes, seidlitz powder, eau de cologne and assorted perfume.
On account and at the risk of Lukhmidas Bhanjee—
A 1915—2 cases coloured jaconets 22."
L B A 1497—3 cases coloured jaconets 23."
On account and at the risk of Kullianjee Bhanjee—
50 pieces grey shirtings No. 25,000-16 43×37½ 38 yards.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, January 12, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE.
GRAND AUCTION SALE of 50 packages of very superior transparent and high class printed enamelled, gilt and of latest shape Chinaware from well known manufacturers in London, the same consisting of 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 inches flat and deep plates, covered dishes, soup and sauce tureens, 5 to 20 inches flat dishes covered and H. W V. dishes, tea, coffee and breakfast cups and saucers, milk and cream jugs, tea and coffee pots, sugar basins B. and B. plates, butter pads, milk pails, muffin dishes, slop basins, bowls, toast racks, egg cups, washhand basins, water jugs, tumblers, brush, soap and sponge boxes, bed-pans, water pails, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention, will be sold by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 12th day of January, 1892, at 2 p.m., by SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, at Meadow Street, No. 4, godown on ground flour of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Petit's office.
Will be put up for sale in small lots suitable to the convenience of purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, January 12, 1892.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11.

No further commercial or financial advices are to hand by wire beyond those chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits at Head Office... | Inc. | Rs. | 60,479 |
| " " Branches... | Dec. | " | 9,28,561 |
| Other Deposits | " | " | 9,86,531 |
| Government Securities | Inc. | " | 8,498 |
| Loans " | " | " | 37,83,716 |
| Bills Discounted | " | " | 7,44,217 |
| Cash with other Banks | Dec. | " | 3,67,193 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | " | " | 59,67,759 |

Although business generally was as dull as ever, with the holiday feeling still more or less prevailing, during the period covered by the Presidency Bank's Statement of Affairs issued this afternoon, there had been a better demand for Money in one direction, and the Cash Balance had decreased since the date of the previous Return by over 59½ lakhs, standing on Saturday afternoon at 250¼ lakhs. The principal movement, as will be seen above, had been in Loans, which had increased by over 37¾ lakhs; but there had also been a diminution of nearly 10 lakhs in Private Deposits; while the addition to Bills Discounted had been greater than for some weeks past, the total increase in trade requirements having been some 55¼ lakhs. Though the receipts of Cotton of the new crop are far behind those of last season, the money value of the deficiency being some 115 lakhs, a daily increasing quantity of this staple will now have to be financed for, even should there be no expansion in the monetary demand in other directions. It will be noticed that there had been a material decrease in Government Deposits at the Bank's Branches.

COTTON.—There has been a much improved feeling in this staple to-day, and a considerable business has been done in the aggregate, while rates have advanced Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Exporters have bought 1,250 bales of new Cotton, consisting of 600 Bengals, at Rs. 157½-65; 300 each of Nugger, at Rs. 158½; and Akote Ginned at Rs. 154½; and 50 Karunja, at Rs. 159½ per candy; while the Mills took 2,850 bales, made up of 1200 bales each, of Julgaum, at Rs. 148½-50; and Dhulia and Chalisgaum, at Rs. 142½-145; 300 Dhamurgaum at Rs. 170; and 50 Bengal Ginned at Rs. 164 per candy.

When the usual Monday's telegrams were despatched from the Cotton districts this morning, the weather was unseasonable at Delhi and Cawnpore, in the Bengal Circle, looking like rain in the former district, and being cloudy in the latter. It was also cloudy and unseasonable, at Khangaum and Barsee, in the Oomra circle, but no rain had fallen, and the quality of the Barsee crop is stated to be very good; but in this and the other districts of the same circle, with the exception of Dhulia where arrivals were free, the Cotton was coming to market in but small quantities. In the Broach circle, where the plants were flourishing and showing bolls rapidly ripening, picking had partially begun; at Wadwan, in the Dhollera circle, Cotton prospects had much improved; at Dhollera itself the plants could scarcely look better, but in the Bhownugger district the crop will be six or eight weeks late.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have been quiet in tone to-day, with only a small business passing in the firmer market, and a moderate one in the latter; but prices are unchanged, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 2,875 | bales. |
| Wheat | 10,280 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 4,417 | " |
| Gingelly | 6,746 | " |
| Poppyseed | 556 | " |
| Groundnuts | 863 | " |
| Castorseed | 2,421 | " |

FREIGHTS are quiet, and there is very little demand for tonnage. Business has been done for prompt shipment to Dunkirk at 20s. 6d., and to London at 18s. 9d., for Seeds.

EXCHANGE opened with a steadier appearance, but weakened again somewhat during the day. Private Paper having been scarce, and Bank Telegraphic changing hands at 1s. 4 7-16d., and Private Telegraphic at 1s. 4 15-32d., apart from which there has been but little doing. A few small amounts of Merchants' Bills, however, were placed for the month at our quoted rate for three months' sight Credits; but there is hardly any requirement for forward delivery. The market closed flat at the following ready rates:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s. 4 15-32d. | per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 7-16d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 9-16d. | " |
| Credits do. | 1s. 4 21-32d. | " |
| Francs do. | 1·75½ | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has receded further ⅛ per cent. for Fours to-day, both for Money and Account; but the feeling has been steady at the decline, our closing quotations being 106 9-16 for cash, and 106 5-16 for the February Settlement. 105 is now the quotation for 4½ per cents.

SHARES.—There has been a little doing in Cotton Mill Scrip, in which a few changes have taken place at our revised quotations—generally in favour of buyers; but otherwise the market is unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 5 higher, at Rs. 990 per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur from Calcutta, Madras. and Colombo arrived here on the evening of the 8th instant.

SUEZ, JAN. 9.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleod arrived here this morning.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats dull.

Good Dhollera ........ 3 9-16

The Manchester Market has been flat.

## TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Cable Hongkong-Bolinau restored.
Cable St. Ecroix Trinidad restored.
Telegraphic communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure of Perim-Assab cable.
Gunboat will leave Perim for Assab every Thursday and Sunday during interruption of cable.

## FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th January, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Date. D. | H. | M. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | Minutes. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Teheran | 7 | 11 | 12 p.m. | 87 | 13 |
| Suez | 11 | 2 | 55 p.m. | .. | 12 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 11th January, 1892.

| — | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta | .. | 37 | — | 4 |
| " Kurrachee | ... | 10 | — | 2 |
| " Madras | ... | 28 | — | 1 |

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JAN. 10.

10 p.m. - - - - - - - 68·8

MONDAY, JAN. 11.

6 a.m. - - - - - - - 70·4
10 a.m. - - - - - - - 75·5
2 p.m. - - - - - - - 78·8
4 p.m. - - - - - - - 79·4

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

### EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

FFOOKS—STANDEN—Dec 17, at St Peter-Port, Guernsey, E A Ffooks, of Sherborne, Clerk of the Peace, and Clerk of the County Council of Dorset, son of late W Ffooks, to Henrietta Maud, daughter of Major-Gen D Standen, Indian S C.

ROBINSON—DE BAUDUY—Dec 16, at Havre, Leslie, son of late Sir W Rose Robinson, K C S I, to Sita, daughter of Baroness de Bauduy, Havre.

DEATHS.

HILL—Dec 18, at Brighton, Caroline, widow of Henry Hill, and daughter of E Goldsmith, H E I C S, aged 74.

LOGAN—Dec 20, at Claremont-road, Folkestone, Maj-Gen A G D Logan, Madras Staff Corps, son of late Maj-Gen A S Logan, H M I A.

MACGREGOR—Dec 18, at Laurick, Folkestone, J M MacGregor, General, Madras Army, son of late Major-Gen A MacGregor, aged 72.

WATSON—Dec 21, at Elmhurst, Bebington, Cheshire, Eliza Campbell, widow of late William Pilkington Watson, of Calcutta and Birkenhad, aged 71.

WOOD—Dec 17, W Wood, of Roupell-street, Lambeth, London, aged 76.

### BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

DINSHAW—DAVUR—January 8, at their residence, Tardeo Road, by Dustoorjee Dr. Jamaspjee Minocherjee, Kaikobad, second son of Mr. Cowasjee Dinshaw, of Aden, to Khorshedbai, third daughter of Mr. Hormusjee Eduljee Davur.

DEATH.

FERNANDEZ—January 10, at Bombay, Francis Fernandez, Senior Apothecary, Subordinate Medical Department.

### OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

BROWN—LANDER—January 6, at Saint John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev R P Burnett, MA, William Vesy Brown, son of the late J Brown, Esqr, of Ootacamund, to Annie Ethelwynne, youngest daughter of the late T Lander, Esqr, Bangalore.

LANDER—McGLADDERY—January 6, at Saint John's Church, Bangalore, by the Rev R P Burnett, MA, Joseph Bruce Lander, youngest son of the late T Lander, Esqr, of Bangalore, to Lizzie Margarette Elwyn, only daughter of the late S M Gladdery, Esqr, of County Down, Ireland.

LANGLEY—CAMPBELL—January 6, at St John's Church, by the Rev H Gouldsmith, David Langley, B I S N Co, to Mabel Gertrude, third daughter of Capt A G Campbell, Rangoon Pilot Service.

MURRAY—PRESTAGE—January 4, at the Catholic Chapel, Barrackpore, by the Revd Father Cavalieri, SJ, Charles Stewart Murray, CIE, Chittagong, second son of the late Brigadier-General A H Murray, RA, to Laura Susan, third daughter of Franklin Prestage, of Brenchley, Kent.

SHARPE—PRINGLE—January 2, at St Andrew's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev A Ferrier, James Ralph Sharpe, eldest son of Col C F Sharpe, to Minnie Julia, fifth daughter of the late Walter Hovenden Pringle, of Calcutta.

# The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1892.

THE Royal Geographical Society have issued, over the signature of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, their President, a circular which aims at "the reduction of the confusion existing in British maps with regard to the spelling of geographical names." It is a task worthy of the ex-Governor of a Presidency which once dared to endeavour to impose its chronometry—the solitary thing in which it is in advance of us—upon Bombay, to make us all spell according to some other rule than that of our own sweet will. But Sir M. E. Grant Duff was not the pioneer in this particular enterprise of the Royal Geographical Society, which while he was practising botany and misgovernment in Madras struck its first blow in defence of uniformity of spelling. In that year the Society issued a series of rules for travellers, in accordance with which the native sounds of the names of places in various parts of the world might be indicated upon a uniform method. The root idea of these rules is that in writing native geographical names vowels should have their Italian significance, while consonants should have the same significance that they have in the English language. The rules left as they found it the orthography of names in countries which use Roman letters; and no change was to be made in the spelling of such names in languages which, though not written in Roman character, have become by long usage familiar to English readers. Thus, though we English take an unpardonable liberty with sound and sense in spelling *Kalighat* "Calcutta," we are to be permitted to go on in our lawlessness till Kali is forgotten, and her ghat become a place of solitary contemplation for the regenerated and progressive Andamanese. Further, every letter was to be pronounced, and no redundant letters were to be introduced. The "c" and the "e" in Scinde would by this rule be treated as wastings of printer's ink; in the general reconstruction of Cuttack the second "c" would disappear with the transformation of the first into a "k"; and the *Times*, confirmed sinner as it is in the way of literal redundancy when it deals with that particular name, would no longer tack a wasteful "h" upon "Poona." Such at least would have been the case if the Royal Geographical Society had taken India under its care. But this country it has regarded as out of its jurisdiction. Had not Sir William Hunter done all that need be done to put the spelling of our proper names upon a correct basis, and was not there a sure rock of testimony in the spelling in the *Gazetteer of India*? Elsewhere, however, the Society has been apparently as successful as Sir William Hunter has been in India. The Admiralty, the War Office, the Foreign Office, and the Colonial Office have accepted its rules and their charts and maps are marked with names in which the soft and broad euphonies of Italian vocalization have displaced the barbaric uncertainties of a spelling in which, as Sir M. E. Grant Duff says, "every possible combination of letters has more than one possible pronunciation." The Americans, who usually manifest a noble independence of the conventionalities of pronunciation, seem to have officially adopted a system very much like that of the Royal Geographical Society, and when the two great English-speaking nations are thus working in harmony in this matter, the reign of error should be at an end.

It looks, indeed, as though the work which Sir William Hunter began in India were at length certain of universal extension. When England and her Colonies, India, and the United States, have been subjected or have subjected themselves to rule in the matter of the pronunciation and spelling of proper names, we should no longer see the exuberant variety which has for so long decorated our maps and gazetteers. Variations of pronunciation on the spot have no doubt had much to do with the production of this rich diversity. A typical case of this kind is mentioned in Mr. Bryce's "American Commonwealth," where we read of a difference of pronunciation of the name of the State in Arkansas which could only be dealt with by a legislative compromise, the Senate agreeing to "Arkansaw," while the State House of Representatives adopted "Arkansas"—with a very broad "a" in the last syllable—as the official pronunciation. The compromise was wanting in logical consistency; but we trust it brought peace to a distracted State. In India Government's adoption of Sir William Hunter's method is slowly reducing the confusing diversities of spelling which long prevailed. Sir William Hunter has earned the reputation of a faddist for his share in the work; but it was forced upon him by very practical necessities. When he applied himself to the task of compiling the *Imperial Gazetteer* of India he found that without a uniform method of spelling names alphabetical arrangement would be impracticable. It would be a matter of quite arbitrary choice, for example, whether Umballa should be at the beginning or at the end of the book. In gazetteers already existing he found the same word appearing in many different forms. One work, which he held to be the best of its class, gave the name of one town in no fewer than eleven different forms, not one of which, he tells us, was correct. This was by no means the result of carelessness. It followed simply from the want of an ascertained method of turning into Roman characters names taken from the Indian vernaculars. The English alphabet, with twenty-six letters, is necessarily an inadequate medium for conveying an idea of the sounds represented in the Sanskrit, with fifty. The English system of musical notation would as necessarily fail to represent the minute gradations and fractional notes of Indian music. Sir William Hunter cited the four Sanskrit modifications of the consonant "n" as an illustration of the inadequacy of our best attempt at transliteration, and in the vernaculars around us there are many similar instances—the half vowel, half consonantal "d" for example, and the "v" which Mr. Weller would have had no scruple in treating as a vowel sign.

The best attempt at systematic transliteration between the Vernaculars and English would under these circumstances necessarily be only a compromise. The Royal Geographical Society, in accepting the Gazetteer form of spelling, have recognised that Sir William Hunter had a difficult task, and that whatever may be said as to the measure of his success, it would scarcely be worth any one's while to attempt to improve upon it. His account of the way in which he set about his task is interesting enough to recall. "I first collected," he says, "about fifteen thousand names of places, written out by competent natives in the vernacular character, and transliterated them accurately on the method adopted by the Royal Asiatic Society. But the multitude of accented vowels and dotted consonants convinced me that such precision was impracticable for popular use. I therefore transliterated them on a more simple system, discarding dotted consonants altogether, using as few accents as possible over the vowels, and abstaining from liberties with the alphabet which would give it an un-English look, and perplex the ordinary reader." In the method adopted fine distinctions have been avoided. No attempt is made to distinguish between such sounds as the dental and the lingual "d," and where usage has given a determined fixity to a particular method of spelling the fact has been accepted, no matter how divergent it may be from etymological propriety. The Hunterian method, as it has come to be called, has enjoyed recognition for twenty-two years, and it has not yet lived down the mild ridicule with which it was ushered into existence. But a gazetteer presupposed a fixed way of spelling the proper names included in it—names which, ever since the British connection with India began, have been the sport of writers who wrote down in English whatever they thought would most nearly represent the sounds that fell upon their ears. The British soldiers of the last century who thought that "Isle o' Bats" was a good enough way of rendering Allahabad and that "Hobson-Jobson" would do very well for the wailing "Ya Hasan, Ya Hosain" of the Mohurrum, were not much further astray than others whose transliterations were with the pen. Here and there an exception may be taken to the changes which have been brought about in reducing this strange diversity to some sort of uniformity, but the face of history has not been changed by a system which has stopped short of forcing "Puna" and "Khanpur" and "Banaras" upon us, and which allows us to remember where we are even on a map with the Hunterian spelling. Perhaps the best compliment that could be paid to Sir William Hunter's system is that has been accepted as part of the larger system which the Royal Geographical Society have been promoting with such success.

As a relief from the monotony of Arctic explorations comes the news of the arrangements for an Antarctic expedition which promises to set out within a measurable distance of time. It was hoped that the ships for the purpose would have been in Australian waters during the present year, but Baron Nordenskjörd, who is to have command of it, has declared this to be an impossibility, as the men who are for the most part to be shipped in Sweden cannot be ready to start before 1893. The expedition is to set out at the joint expense of the Swedish Academy of Sciences and a Committee of Australians, elected by, or representing, we believe, the Colonial Geographical Society. So little has been accomplished in Antarctic exploration that the new expedition cannot fail to arouse interest. Serious attempts have been few, and the land in or near the Antarctic circle has been barred in by ice which has not been surmounted. Vast territories within the Arctic circle are fully explored, but the Antarctic circle had practically never been crossed until James Clark Ross found the continuous coast which he called South Victoria land. Captain Cook was known to have sailed within the polar circle in 1774, though the Dutch navigator Cherets, driven out of his course while endeavouring to make for the Magellan Straits, first discovered the land since known as the South Shetland Islands. Half a century after Cook's visit, Bellinghausen, a Russian, made a few unimportant discoveries, and various other navigators added to our information of the ice-bound land more by accident than design. It was not until fifty years ago that a properly equipped expedition set out. Then three suddenly sailed within a brief period of each other. In 1840 a French and an American expedition arrived in Southern waters. The former had little success; the latter under Wilkes passed very near the southern magnetic pole, and traced land from 154·27 Long. to 97·30 E., which Wilkes as the Frenchman had done, declared to be continuous. An English expedition under Ross, however, in 172·36 E. and 70·41. S. found a continuous coast running south, flanked by mountain peaks whose altitude he gave as ranging from nine to twelve thousand feet. This was in 1842, and he found an active volcano 12,400 feet high which has since been known as Mount Erebus. It was his good fortune to reach a point further south than any of his rivals. Seals innumerable and countless penguins were met with, but no human life and no vegetation. As is well known, the South Polar regions are much colder than the North, and the perpetual snow-line begins seventeen degrees further from the Pole than in the northern regions. The risks and hardships may, therefore, be assumed to be greater, and there seems to be much commendable caution in Baron Nordenskjörd's determination not to hurry out, as the Australians would have him, during the present year. The necessity for a detailed plan and complete equipment is urged, for the leader is not without experience, and he calls the attention of the Australian committee to the fact that an expedition like this, in order to be successful in a way corresponding to the sacrifices made, must necessarily be prepared and fitted out with the utmost care. The Australian committee, admitting the reasonableness of Baron Nordenskjörd's views, has pledged itself that on receipt and approval of the promised business details of the plan of the expedition, the amount raised would be placed at the command of the Swedish Academy of Sciences. A London telegram recently announced that there was a probability of the abandonment of the scheme, owing to the apathy shown in Australia in connection with the raising of funds. This, however, is not the case; the message was based on some misapprehension of the state of affairs in England. The fifteen thousand pounds Australia is required to contribute is practically raised, and September of next year it is confidently believed will see the ships not only purchased and equipped, but actually at their last coaling station, ready to depart for the scene of their desired exploration.

A MEETING of Judges of the Bombay High Court was held in the Judges' Library yesterday afternoon, at which there were present Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, with Justices Bayley, Birdwood, Jardine, Parsons, Telang, and Farran, to consider a proposal to amalgamate the May and October vacations of the Court. Their Lordships considered for fully an hour the representations made against the proposal by a majority of the Bombay Bar, by all the members of the Bombay Law Society, save one dissentient, and by all the members of the Pleaders' Association. The memorial of this last-named body was sent up only yesterday. These bodies represented that the proposed change was undesirable, and that, if carried into effect, it would be prejudicial to the public interests. We understand that the Judges decided that, looking to all interests, there should be two vacations in the year as at present, but that, for the convenience of the Judges, who might wish to enjoy a short holiday at home, the May vacation should be lengthened to seven weeks, and the October vacation contracted to three weeks, instead of five as at present. The effect of the decision will be that the first vacation will commence from the 27th April next, and continue for seven weeks. It was also decided that, during the seven weeks, there shall be two sittings of the Criminal Court instead of one as at present; and other arrangements will be made for facilitating the disposal of emergent business. It is understood that the Civilian Judges looked upon it as somewhat of a hardship that by their promotion to the High Court Bench they lost the three months' privilege leave they would have as a right had they not undertaken more arduous and responsible functions. The arrangement now come to may be regarded as on the whole a satisfactory compromise between the system of two equal vacations, and that under which, as in Calcutta, the two are consolidated in one. The disadvantage of putting all the holidays of the year into one vacation is as great and as obvious as those of putting all your eggs in one basket. But there can be no serious objection to an experiment which, if successful, will meet the views of those who desire a somewhat longer holiday in the hot weather, without entailing the inconvenience to the profession and to the public which would have been inseparable from the closing of the courts for a period of ten consecutive weeks.

IN a letter which will be found in another column, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary to the Governor, conveys to the President of the Corporation the assent of his Excellency to the proposal for a conference with a view to the settlement of "the Police and other charges to which the Municipality may be partly or wholly liable." Having pointed out that the terms employed are somewhat indefinite, and might give a wide field for the deputation to range over, his Excellency desires it to be understood that he has not the power to give a definite answer binding the Government on the points that may be raised. The Governor thinks, reasonably enough, that as a general rule questions at issue between two public bodies are best settled by official correspondence. However, there are exceptions to every rule, and this is one of them; his Excellency consents to receive a deputation at the Secretariat on the 15th instant, expressing a hope that the conference may have the effect of removing the misunderstanding as to the motives of the Government and the Corporation respectively which has unfortunately grown up. But the Corporation is informed that "in such cases as have been referred to, and have been decided by an authority superior to that of the Government of Bombay, the basis to start from must necessarily be the decision or order of the higher authority." This might appear at first sight to exclude from the purview of the conference the question of the Police Charges, the final settlement of which on a more satisfactory basis it is hoped to bring about by an interchange of views, which, as Euclid would say, is absurd. The real meaning of this warning must be taken to be that the orders of the Government of India relative to the proportion of those charges to be paid by the Government and the Corporation as things now stand, are final as to the proportion. There is nothing to prevent the discussion of an adjustment which could obtain the establishment of a better *modus vivendi*. It is stipulated by his Excellency that the press shall be represented at the conference, and the proceedings made public—a proposal which strangely enough gave rise to some demur on the part of one member of the Corporation. A deputation has been nominated to submit the views of the Corporation to his Excellency.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Assam, with inward English mails, is expected to arrive at 6 a.m., on Sunday

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. Shanghai, extra, left Suez on 4th January, and may be expected to arrive at Bombay on the 18th idem.

SIR ROPER LETHBRIDGE, K.C.I.E., M.P., arrived in Bombay by the P. and O. s.s. Carthage yesterday, and is accompanied by his son, Mr. F. W. Lethbridge, of the 5th Goorkhas, who is acting temporarily as his Private Secretary. Sir Roper attended the meeting of the Bombay branch of the European Civil Service Association as the representative of the London branch, of which he is chairman, and the future action of the Association was discussed. He will stop in Bombay for the Oxford and Cambridge dinner of Saturday next, and then goes on to Allahabad and Calcutta. Before returning to England, Sir Roper will visit Madras, Hyderabad, and Mysore in the interests of the Mysore Gold-Fields Railway Extension.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## ILLNESS OF PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence and Avondale is suffering from a severe attack of influenza and pneumonia.

JAN. 11.

The Duke of Clarence and Avondale is at Sandringham. A bulletin issued last evening states that his strength is well maintained.

LATER.

This morning's bulletin states that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale passed a good night, and his condition is favourable.

## THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The accession of Prince Abbas is not expected to cause any change in the political situation in Egypt, nor to hasten fresh negociations between England and Turkey.

## THE CAUSE OF THE KHEDIVE'S DEATH.

CAIRO, JAN. 10.

According to the European doctor's report on the late Khedive's illness *nephritis* followed on the attack of pneumonia, thereby causing death.

Rogers Pasha will preside at the medical enquiries as to the treatment of the Khedive by the native doctors, and will be assisted by two European and two native doctors.

## THE MALTA COMMAND.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Major General Knowles has been appointed to the command of the troops at Malta, in succession to the late Major General Wilkie.

## THE TROOPING SERVICE.

H. M. Troopship Euphrates with drafts from India arrived at Portsmouth yesterday.

## OBITUARY.

The death is announced of Colonel the Hon. George Villiers.

The deaths are announced of the Rt. Rev. Henry Philpott, late Bishop of Worcester, Lieutenant-General Doria, and William Taylor.

## THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 11.

The s.s. Assam, with the English mails of the 1st inst., left here at 11 a.m. to-day for Bombay.

The s.s. Victoria, for Colombo and Australia, also sailed at the same hour.

## OIL IN ASSAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

Oil has been struck by the Assam Railway Company at Digboy, at a depth of 640 feet. A jet of pure oil shot up nearly 40 feet high. It is estimated that the yield will be about one thousand gallons per hour.

## FIRE ON A JUTE SHIP.

At Chittagong the four-masted ship Dunmore, loaded with jute for Dundee caught fire. All efforts to combat the flames proving futile, the crew resorted to the expedient of battening down the hatches. A couple of days afterwards they were removed, when it was found that the fire was out. The cargo was very much damaged, but the vessel was not seriously injured.

## THE VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE.

The Volunteer Conference meets at Calcutta at the end of this month. At least twelve corps will be represented.

## THE SUPREME COUNCIL.

At the meeting of the Viceregal Council next Friday the report of the Committee on the Indian Christian Marriage Act will be presented, and a Bill to amend the Rangoon Port Commission Act will be introduced.

## THE JAIL CONFERENCE.

The Jail Conference held its first sittings to-day. Dr. Lethbridge, Inspector-General of Jails, represent Bengal, president; Sir John Tyler, N.-W. Provinces; Col. Bowye, the Central Provinces; Mr. Filgate, Bombay; Dr. Bates, Punjab, were present. The Resolution, dated 7th December, 1891, was discussed at some length. It was decided at first instance to take up the matter of serious minor offences triable by Magistrates.

## "GENERAL" BOOTH AT CALCUTTA.

"General" Booth visited the Lieutenant-Governor this afternoon, and dwelt on his scheme of transferring the population from congested districts to thinly inhabited areas. The "General" also addressed a large meeting at the Albert Hall.

## DEATH OF PUNDIT AJOODHIANATH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 11.

Pundit Ajoodhianath, Joint General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, died this morning. He had caught cold while returning from Nagproe, which developed into pneumonia. His sudden and untimely death is deeply and widely mourned. He had hardly completed 53 years.

## THE HUNZA-NAGAR EXPEDITION.

Colonel Hill and party of the officers proceeding to Gilgit by the Fragbal and Burzel route have been compelled to return to Srinagar owing to a heavy fall of snow, which made the Burzel impracticable on the 27th December. The Fragbal Pass was crossed in threatening weather, and in spite of double marches the officers failed to reach the Burzel before the snow fell. They found a fresh fall of six feet and every prospect of more to follow.

Colonel Hill, Lieutenants Hunter, Weston, Woodward, and Campbell have received orders to return to India, while Captain Craster, Lieutenants Stanton and Chesney proceed by the Skarder route over the Zojila pass and up the Indus Valley to Gilgit. The party started to-day, and are expected to reach Gilgit about the 5th February.

## THE SATGHARA ASSISTANT STATION MASTER.

The Satghara Assistant Station Master has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment and rupees one hundred fine for negligence in causing the fatal collision near Okara. The court was of opinion that apparently the accused was overworked.

## GLANDERS IN THE SIXTH BENGAL CAVALRY.

Glanders has made its appearance in the 6th Bengal Cavalry at Meerut.

## THE POONA CAMP OF EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

DHANOWRI CAMP, JAN. 11.

The orders for the Southern Force for to-day are:—The enemy are reported as having left a brigade entrenched at Moshi and to have concentrated a division and a cavalry brigade of four regiments at Chinchwad, with the ultimate object of seizing Kirkee or Poona. In view to the concentration and supply of the Southern Army, it is of the first importance that the use of the G. I. P. Railway from Bombay should be secured without delay. At the same time the enemy's reinforcements are reported as arriving daily at Moshi, and advantage should be taken of the isolated position of the Chinchwad force to inflict a severe defeat.

The Northern Army (General Boyce Combe, Commanding; Major Sawyer, A. A. G.; Major Kuper, D. A. A. G.), consists of one Cavalry Brigade, (Colonel Currie, Poona Horse Commanding), Captain Gordon, 2nd Lancers, Brigade Major; 1st and 2nd Regiment, 2nd Lancers; 1st and 2nd Regiments, Poona Horse, Royal Artillery (Colonel Corbett Commanding); twenty-six and thirty-six Field Batteries' Infantry. First Brigade Colonel Morse, 8th Bombay Infantry, (commanding Captain Wilson, 2nd Rifle Regiment, Brigade Major) consists of 1st Battalions King's Own, also 1st Battalions, 3rd, 8th, 28th Bombay Infantry. 2nd Brigade Colonel Westmacott, (commanding Captain Milton, Brigade Major) consists of the 2nd Battalion King's Own, 3rd, 80th, and 28th Bombay Infantry. The above force marched out last night to Chinchwad, where they bivouacked between Chinchwad and Chinchwad Railway Station, north of the river Pawna.

The Southern Force (General Blundell commanding; Colonel Stopford, A. A. G.; Captain Geoghegan, D. A. A. G.) consists of a Cavalry Brigade (Colonel Willoughby Commanding) R Battery, R. H. A; first and second Regiments 3rd Cavalry, Royal Artillery, Colonel Kaye commanding) 27th, 72nd Field Batteries Infantry; 1st Brigade (Colonel Lugard) King's Own (commanding Captain Vidal, Brigade Major) consists of 1st Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers, and 10th, 13th, 25th Bombay Infantry. 2nd Brigade Colonel Tandy (commanding 1st Battalion, Worcestershire and 2nd Battalions, 10th, 13th, and 25th Bombay Infantry, Divisional Infantry, 2nd Battalions, Lancashire Fusiliers, and Worcestershire. This force is bivouacking at Aundh ford, south of the river Mula.

The Commander-in-Chief and Staff rode early morning to meet Lord Harris at Aundh ford at 8-30, thence proceeded to watch the manœuvres of the Cavalry advanced guards. The move was made at 9 o'clock. The main bodies did not leave their bivouacks till 9-30. Some very interesting work was expected, as the troops separated some six miles and the ground is fairly clear of crops. Generals Luck and Budgen and many visitors are staying with the Commander in-Chief and accompanied him to-day to the ground.

The orders for the Northern Force for to-day were:—The Northern Army has detached a Division and Cavalry Brigade, now concentrated at Chinchwad with the following objective:—To secure G. I. P. Railway west of Poona, if possible, to seize Poona before the enemy has time to concentrate. The Cavalry Brigade have ascertained that the enemy has succeeded in concentrating a Division and a weak Cavalry Brigade in Poona." The following instructions are received from the Commander, Northern Army, advancing *via* Chakan, dated 10 p.m., 10th January:—" If unable to seize Kirkee and secure position on line Dhapuribopkhel, to facilitate passage of river and hold the railway. Difficulty in procuring transport is causing delay and necessitates my moving by detachments. You must, therefore, cover my concentration on the line to Moshi and Alandi at all costs. I shall be able to hold Moshi with two Battalions by the morning of the 11th."

At 9 o'clock precisely the Cavalry of both the forces moved forward from their bivouacks at Chinchwad and Aundh respectively coming into contact on low ground, between rivers Mula and Panna, about 9-20. At 10 o'clock the first gun on the Southern side opened fire on the Northern artillery, the artillery of both sides having taken up positions on the high ground, just north of the village of Wakad. An attempt of the Nothern Cavalry, about 10-10, to capture the Southern batteries, when in action, was held to have failed, as the latter were in addition to their cavalry escort, supported by both infantry and cavalry. The infantry brigades, under Colonels Westmacott and Morse, took up a position to cover the line of rail at the base of Rahetri and Sadanga, holding both the villages strongly and entrenching themselves.

The Southern Commander, in view to securing the G. I. P. Railway Line, moved his second brigade, under Colonel Tandy, and two regiments of divisional troops in the north-west direction to the left of Aundh and Bombay Road, and then advanced under cover of eighteen guns, placed on the Wakad ridge, against the first Northern Brigade, which being out-flanked, was obliged to retire to the north bank of Panna. The position being one of great natural strength, and the Southerners having to advance over open ground against occupied shelter trenches, the attack was held to have failed with such heavy loss as to prevent further action for the day.

The general result of the day's proceedings, briefly stated is:—The Northerners entrenched in strong position on the north bank of Panna, stretching from Pimpri to Dubu, covering Chinchwad Station, and their line of communications with Moshi. The Southern Force was checked in their attempt to turn the Northern Force right on the line of Sheirgaon and Rahetri, covering the fords and bridges over the Mula river.

Sir G. Greaves and Staff, and Generals Luck and Budgen rode from "the Sister's" camp to meet Lord Harris at Aundh ford at 9 o'clock, and watched the troops through the day's proceedings which terminated at 3 o'clock. There were many visitors on the ground, including several ladies. On the termination of the manœuvres, the Commander-in-Chief addressed the officers, criticising the operations and issued special ideas to each commander, for to-morrow.

## THE LAND INDEBTEDNESS COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 11

Evidence of agriculturists taken by the Commission shows that the sowcars grant loans only on sale-deeds. Formerly they could attach lands, crops, and cattle on simple bonds; whereas nothing could now be attached under the same system. The system of registration required under the Deccan Agriculturists' Act was complained as costly and troublesome. The ryots think that conciliators do no good to them as sowcars do not reduce their claim even by one anna. The sowcars testify that their business was falling off and complained against the system of registration as costly and bothersome. One agriculturist complained that the Irrigation Department could not give him as much water as he wanted.

## THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

H. E. the Governor performed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the Fergusson College, near Lakdipool, to-day. There was a large and influential assembly present on the occasion.

## SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND RAILWAY SURVEYS IN KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 11.

Relative to Kashmir being opened out by railways, Sir Lepel Griffin has been informed by the Government of India that his latest proposals cannot be considered until the various surveys now in progress have been completed.

[illegible]

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, CHRISTMAS DAY.

THE depth and universality of the interest excited by what is known as the Pearl Case may perhaps cause some surprise at a distance. There has been nothing to compare to it since the never-to-be-forgotten Pigott incident. In railway carriages, in omnibuses, in drawing-rooms, in clubs, in fact, whenever people met the one absorbing topic of conversation has been the guilt or innocence of Mrs. Osborne. Until and even after Sir Edward Clarke's speech, on behalf of the much-maligned defendants, Major and Mrs. Hargreave, public opinion was practically all on the side of the fascinating young plaintiff. To confess that in your opinion the Solicitor-General had destroyed the confidence inspired by Mrs. Osborne's demeanour in the witness-box required no ordinary courage. The intrepid persons who ventured to suggest doubts as to the issue were sharply reminded of the cross-examination of Major Hargreave by Sir Charles Russell, showing how easy it is for one's judgment to be affected by prejudice. It is true that the Major did not exactly shine in his answers to the plaintiff's counsel, but considering all things the wonder is that he exhibited so much restraint under the trying ordeal. As a matter of course those who were so eager to adopt every suggestion except the right one, and to believe the Hargreaves capable of Satanic baseness, are the first to cry out against the tortures too frequently, alas inflicted by our "legal Torquemadas." Much is being spoken of and written about the unfortunate husband of Mrs. Osborne. His chivalry claims our admiration, his misfortunes our sorrow. As commonly occurs when a charming and pretty woman developes criminal instincts the theory of latent madness has been started. That she should have allowed her unsuspecting fiancé to marry her with such a charge hanging over her is perhaps scarcely compatible with perfect sanity. One would have supposed that if she were a person of right feelings, however wrongfully she might be accused of stealing the jewels of her cousin and hostess, the marriage would have been deferred till the charge was proved to be unfounded. Of all the features of this melancholy case this is the one that receives the strongest condemnation. So much pity, however, is felt, and justly felt, for Captain Osborne that the public hardly thinks of bestowing any sympathy on the defendants, though Sir Charles Russell did his best on Tuesday to repair the injustice done to them. The dramatic ending of the libel suit was wholly unexpected. The *Star* on Monday evening explained the contents of the mysterious letter sent to Mr. Justice Denman on Saturday, and handed by him to counsel with a strict injunction that they should not make its contents public; but we were told that the Messrs. Benjamin could not identify the lady who asked them for notes in exchange for the gold, and it was not supposed that her name would be found on the back of one of the notes obtained from the bankers of that firm. The note in question was paid to Messrs. Maple, but what was done with the others has not so far transpired. If it is true that evil-doers are bound by their mistakes to betray themselves, the conduct of Miss Elliot is surely confirmation of the fact. Certainly, if she had wanted to make the means of identification trebly strong she could not have acted differently. When we come to consider what motive there existed for the crime, Mrs. Hargreave's remark occurs to us; "I am afraid there is something very dark behind it all, and I think she must have been desperate—not 'destitute' as the *Times*' reporter has it—when she did it." Was it after all the mere love of "oof," as we are asked to believe, or the accumulation of tradesmen's bills consequent upon the approaching wedding? She was not without legitimate resources. There was the grandfather of whom we have heard so much, who occupies chambers in the Albany—that paradise of wealthy bachelors—and who is one of the oldest *habitues* of the *Athenæum*. Then her distinguished godfather, Sir Henry James, was at hand. Why did she not apply to them to lend her some money? If her pecuniary embarrassment was caused only by the necessity of obtaining her trousseau she need not have had any delicacy in asking her grandfather, at all events, to come to her assistance. A great deal of the mystery with which, mainly through the skill of ingenious lawyers, the case was surrounded has disappeared, but enough remains to afford scope for unlimited conversation at Christmas dinner-parties to-day. Messrs. Spink and Son, whose *bona-fides* in the matter ought not to be called in question, complain of the strictures passed upon them by the leading journal, but they ought not to be too sensitive considering what a splendid advertisement they have had. They have been compelled to return the pearls to the owner, which cost them £550, but many another firm would probably be glad to pay a similar sum if they could be equally well advertised. The *Times* possibly feels that it has a grudge against Sir Charles Russell arising out of the Special Commission, and allowance must be made for its unkind allusions to the "forensic emotion" so impressively displayed by the eminent Q.C., in throwing up his brief. Most persons, however, agree with its rebuke of the learned Judge for pronouncing the conduct of the case "noble." Outsiders will search in vain for signs of that nobility which gladdened the heart of Mr. Justice Denman. No doubt the imputations so freely, and as it turns out so unjustifiably, made were handsomely withdrawn, but this was inevitable after the discovery of the signed bank note. There was nobility shown, but not by the glorified gentlemen of the long robe. It is a pity that Mr. Roberts, the gentleman whose name was so "nobly" introduced into the Russell Divorce Court, was not present in court to hear the questionable outburst of mutual admiration that followed the collapse of the latest *cause celebre*. It is rumoured that the plaintiff has disappeared, but what grounds there are for the report beyond the fact that she was not in court on Tuesday I am unable to say. Many persons think that she has been sufficiently punished already, and the Hargreaves have, it seems, no intention of instituting a prosecution. The Public Prosecutor may, however, think it his duty to prefer to set the law in motion, if only to prevent its being said that she is being screened on account of her gentle birth and influential connections. On the very day that the Pearl Case collapsed a wretched barmaid was sent to prison for some weeks because she gave way to temptation and stole a shilling.

The Duke of Devonshire, after lingering on the verge of death for many days, expired on Monday night. His academic tastes and the control of his vast estates had caused him to withdraw from political life, and he was hardly known to the present generation except as the father of Lord Hartington. In all respects the late Duke was a credit to his order, and in his person thoroughly exemplified the maxim that property has its duties as well as its rights. It is too early yet to forecast the effect his death will have on the political situation. Unionists hope that Lord Hartington's removal to "another place" will not be followed by his retirement from the leadership of the Liberal section of Lord Salisbury's supporters, but it is obvious that in any case his influence as Duke of Devonshire cannot be politically what it was as the Marquis of Hartington. It may, I suppose, be assumed that he will sit on the cross-benches, though I have observed that the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Northbrook, the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Camperdown, and other Unionist peers retain their seats on the Liberal side of the House. More modest or considerate than their friends in the Commons they do not seem to assert their right as ex-Cabinet Ministers to adorn the front opposition bench. There are no cross-benches, as your readers are aware, in the House of Commons, nor is there any sympathy in any quarter of that assembly for what is called the cross-bench mind. According to the average M.P., a man who is not labelled Conservative or Liberal is a "crank," and as such unworthy of consideration. This is of course flattering to the large body of electors who profess allegiance to neither party. At present these people when they take the trouble to exercise the franchise vote for whichever side pleases them most or displeases them least at the moment. They do not, and perhaps cannot, return candidates of their own. Some day a scheme of voting may be adopted under which there will be some chance for independent men. When that day arrives neutrals will not be objects of contempt among Parliamentarians. I mentioned grounds last week for considering that Mr. Chamberlain would succeed Lord Hartington as the Liberal Unionist leader in the House of Commons. His claims are admitted by the *Times*, which disarms criticism from the Whig Unionists by reminding them that he is not the man he was before his claws were cut. The Moderates are informed that he has "gradually come much more nearly into accord with the central opinions of the Liberal Unionist party than with the views of the Extremists." In short, he "has learned so many things from experience of the last five or six years that any objections felt to his leadership must be founded mainly on recollections which need not be too tenaciously cherished." The Gladstonians affect indifference on the subject, although they really detest the idea of Mr. Chamberlain becoming so prominent in the House. They console themselves with the reflection that after the General Election, his followers, if he is the leader, will all come up to London in one compartment of a railway carriage, and all hail from the same constituency.

The coming election for the seat vacated by Lord Hartington's elevation to the peerage, will excite more attention than the contest decided yesterday at Waterford, where the Father of the Land League, whose friends thought that he could win anywhere in Ireland, has been rather ignominiously beaten by Mr. John Redmond, aided by the Conservatives. Unless Mr. Hastings, M.P., is able to clear himself of the serious charge on which he has been arrested and detained in custody, a second Liberal Unionist seat will shortly be vacated. Mr. Hastings, with the late Mr. W. H. Gladstone, was returned for East Worcestershire in 1880 at the election, when Sir Richard Temple was so badly rewarded for his sacrifice in resigning the Governorship of Bombay to satisfy the doubtful ambition of becoming a Member of Parliament. The writer of the series of articles in the *Times* on the coming General Election seems to think that Mr. J. M. Maclean will hold his own at Oldham. Mr. Maclean, we are told, "lost some ground with the work-people because of his attitude upon certain of the proposals of the Factory Bill, but he recovered the confidence of his constituents to some extent by opposing the raising of the age of half-timers. His views respecting bi-metallism have also given rise to complaints." Still, the Oldham workpeople are for the most part men of pure Lancashire descent, and the correspondent does not think that when it comes to the pinch they will do anything to let in a Gladstonian.

The action of the Conservative members of the Liverpool Town Council, or rather a section of them, in preventing the freedom of that city being presented to Mr. Gladstone is generally condemned, and it is tolerably certain that the decision will be reversed at the earliest possible opportunity. The dissenting Councillors seek to justify their attitude by arguing that the motion was brought forward for political purposes in view of the approaching General Election. The reason is more plausible than modest. To be made a Freeman of Liverpool is no doubt a high honour, but people who are not Liverpudlians may not attach such tremendous importance to the compliment as Mr. Gladstone's political opponents apparently do. The incident has angered the thick and thin supporters of Mr. Gladstone, but really they ought to be grateful for the petty exhibition of municipal narrowness when they see how magnanimously the better class of Conservatives are speaking about Liverpool's "most illustrious son." The *Times*, for instance, in an article on the affair, alludes to the Liberal leader as "the most famous of living commoners" and adds: "The great services which Mr. Gladstone has rendered to the Empire in the past, and particularly to those commercial interests which flourish on the banks of the Mersey, are acknowledged by none more than by those who have felt it their duty to offer an uncompromising opposition to the aberrations and the follies of his later years. The vigour of his intellect, the wealth of his accomplishments, the charm of his conversation, and the fascination of his manners all Englishmen acknowledge, and all Englishmen are proud of the inhabitants of the city in which his father lived and worked, and in which the home of his boyhood lay, share to the full, we may be sure, the respect and esteem which all their countrymen, without distinction of party, feel for the rare gifts and high qualities of their great townsman." Mr. Justice Denman might very well call such a remarkable eulogy noble. Some very bitter things have been said about the English members of the club at Biarritz, who were said to have wickedly blackballed Mr. Gladstone. The rumour seemed improbable, though it was swallowed by all the London papers, and it now turns out to be a Christmas *canard*.

It is generally admitted that the British South Africa Company is an imperial concern, and one which Englishmen have reason to regard with friendly feelings. It is not surprising, therefore, that the first annual meeting of the shareholders held this week should have attracted great attention. The President, Lady Lansdowne's eldest brother, the Duke of Abercorn, made an admirable speech, but he was not quite so respectful to the mighty lion-hunter, who is now on the way home from his explorations in Mashonaland. "We receive," said his Grace, "an immense variety of reports and much gratuitous advice and many opinions some of value, from experienced miners, though not experts, and some from mere amateurs, whose qualification to speak is based on a scamper over the country occupying a few months' time, during a portion of which the pursuit of game rather than gold has been the immediate excitement." The Duke of Abercorn anticipates that by the spring of 1893 the gigantic undertaking will be self-supporting, and the directors express the greatest confidence in the intrinsic value of the properties under their charge. The Duke of Fife also took part in the proceedings. He remarked that he had never before been on the board of any public company, and that he should not have become a director of the South African Company had he not believed that it had in view a great Imperial object—he meant the securing for Great Britain one of the last unoccupied spaces of the world in which a European population can thrive.

Christmas week of 1891 will long be unpleasantly remembered for its fogs which, with hardly a breach, have kept London in a state of darkness for the past four days. To say nothing of the numerous fatal accidents at the docks and elsewhere, the mortality caused by the terrible visitation must be enormous. The poor shop-keepers are complaining bitterly, and no wonder, for nobody not obliged to do so has ventured out-of-doors since last Tuesday. A thaw has been followed by a sharp frost, and to-day the streets are as slippery as ice. To wish any one a "Merry Christmas" in these depressing circumstances seems like a mockery. This morning's post brought me a letter from a Bombayite. "Last year at this time," he writes, "I had too much heat. Now I could welcome some with great pleasure."

The picture of members of the International Congress of Hygiene and Demography, which was undertaken by a well-known firm of London photographers, is, I understand nearly finished. It will be published in two sizes—one 3 ft. by 2 ft. 3 in. and the other 4 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. The portraits forming the group number upwards of one thousand and include, among other representatives of India, Sir Frank Forbes Adam, C.I.E., Dr. K. N. Bahadurji, Mr. Muncherjee M. Bhownuggree, C.I.E. Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., Surgeon-General Cornish, C.I.E., Surgeon-General James M. Cunningham, C.S.I., Mr. S. Digby (Honorary Secretary for India), Sir Mounstuart Grant Duff, G.C.S.I., Surgeon-Major T. Duke, Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., Surgeon-Major T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., Sir W. Guyer Hunter, M.P., Mr. Henry S. King, M.P., Sir John Kirk, K.C.B., Mr. Baldwin Latham, M. Inst. C.E., Sir Charles Lawson, Mr. J. M. Maclean, M.P., Surgeon-General Sir William Moore, K.C.I.E., Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji, Dr. W. J. Simpson, Sir Richard Temple, M.P., Sir William Wedderburn, and Mr. George Yule. The picture will be an interesting memento of the great gathering of hygienists and demographers.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of December 1889, Rs. 9,85,27,000; 1890, Rs. 11,02,58,000; 1891, Rs. 10,59,38,000.

# EUROPEAN CIVIL SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Civil Service Association was held in the Town Hall last evening, Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presiding.

The annual report was submitted, from which we extract the following:—

Last year's report closed with a reference to the recommendations of the Select Committee of Inquiry. Government has during the year adopted some of those recommendations, and the necessary corrigenda have appeared in the Civil Service Regulations as under:—The rate fixed for payments in countries where the standard of currency is gold, is 1s. 9d. the rupee. If the service of the officer is not less than 15 years he counts as service a period not exceeding one year and for 25 years a period of two years. Service qualifies on completion of twenty years of age. A minimum of £200 or ⅓ths of salary, whichever is least, has recently been conceded. The additional concessions, which are largely considered to be due to the Services, are:—(1.) That half-pay pensions should, at the rate of exchange now conceded in the Regulations, be admissible up to maxima of £400 and £500, in accordance with the terms prescribed and offered by the Government. (2). That all officers holding the appointments named in C. S. R., 330, should when taking leave out of India, be admitted to the European Service Rules. (3.) That voluntary retirement from the Service should be permitted after 25 years in the case of all officers. The Services are generally resolved upon prosecuting the agitation, and the mode in which it is to be continued is now being debated. The Association has sustained a loss during the year in the death of Captain Sir Henry Morland, Kt., who, from the commencement of the Association, presided over its meeting, and who by his energy contributed largely to the success of the movement. The committee tendered to Lady Morland the expression of their deep sympathy in her bereavement. A contribution of Rs. 2,000 has been made to the testimonial to Mr. King, C.I.E., M.P. The design was approved at the half-yearly general meeting held in Poona in July last. The testimonial is being manufactured by Messrs. Hamilton & Co., Calcutta. The usual statements of accounts show a considerable falling off in subscriptions. There have been only 49 this year against 136 last year. It is essential that a fund should be maintained so long as the agitation continues, and it is hoped that all members who have not subscribed this year will do so early.

On the motion of Mr. J. T. Y. Hathornthwaite, seconded by Mr. F. W. Stevens, the report was adopted.

It was proposed by the chairman, and carried, that accounts for the year 1891 be passed and the surplus retained by the honorary secretary to meet the current expenses.

It was next agreed to reduce the annual subscription from Rs. 10 to Rs. 5.

The meeting next considered a proposal for reconstruction of the Central Committee as set out particularly in letter, dated 27th July, 1891, from the Honorary Secretary, Burma Branch, E. C. S. Association, to the Honorary Secretary, Calcutta Central Committee, E. C. S. Association, and as approved generally by the Simla Branch, E. C. S. Association, as appears by the proceedings annexed to the letter, dated 18th August, 1891, from Honorary Secretary, Simla Branch, E. C. S. Association, to Honorary Secretary, Bombay Branch, E. C. S. Association.

Mr. C.E. Fox moved, and it was unanimously agreed, "that the meeting authorises the Committee to consider any proposal that may be made for the reconstruction of the Calcutta Central Committee and on a basis acceptable to all branches of the Association."

Consideration was next given to the Resolution of Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, Leave and Pension, No. 4863, published in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, of the 10th December, 1891.

Mr. G. H. Farran moved: "That this meeting has learned with feelings of deep disappointment the decision of Government embodied in their Resolution, Leave and Pension, No. 4863, and considers that every effort should be made to obtain a more favourable decision as well on the points already decided, namely, the right of the Government of India to alter resolutions *ex post facto* specially surrendered by the Under-Secretary of State, on the authority of the Secretary of State and the grant of a minimum furlough allowance irrespective of medical certificate as on the following points still undisposed of:—(*a.*) Half-pay pensions at a fixed rate of exchange up to a maximum of £400 and £500, in accordance with the terms prescribed and offered by Government. (*b.*) Admission to the European Service Rules of all Officers taking leave to England. (*c.*) Reduction of the term of service from 30 to 25 years.

Mr. C. E. Steven seconded.

Sir Robert Lethbridge, Chairman of the London Branch of the Association, having been asked to address the meeting on this matter, said this Government Resolution had come as a great surprise to the London Branch, and they had come to the conclusion that there must be some misapprehension somewhere, either that the Government of India had not fully considered the intentions of the Select Committee or the intentions of Sir John Gorst, Secretary of State for India, with regard to the points taken up. It was the impression of everyone, that if representations were made unanimously to the Government of India they would alter their decision. It appeared a most flagrant departure from the assurance that they had received from Sir John Gorst, which was specific and was on record in the Parliamentary Blue Book. He had been requested, as he was coming to India at any rate, to connect himself with as many of the branches of the Association as possible, and suggest, in the name of the London Branch, that it might be well to come to such a resolution as that which had just been moved. The spirit of the Resolution was in accordance with the suggestion of the whole Association. He would repeat that if Government were approached in a proper and consistent manner they would be listened to, for there was no doubt some mistake or misapprehension somewhere. (Applause.)

The motion was passed unanimously.

A new Committee for the year 1892 was then elected. A vote of thanks to Government for the use of the Durbar Room to hold the meeting in and to Mr. Cooper for presiding terminated the proceedings.

The Committee afterwards meet to elect Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Secretary.

# BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of the Trustees' meeting of 5th instant:—

Read letter from Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas, dated 4th January, resigning his seat at the Board of Trustees for the Port of Bombay, and thanking the Chairman and the Trustees for the courtesy and kindness he experienced during the time he worked as a Trustee.

Resolution.—The Trustees much regret that they will no longer have the benefit of the services of Mr. Vurjeevandas Madhowdass, who has been a valued member of the board ever since the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, came into operation.

A copy of this resolution to be sent to Mr. Vurjeewandas Madhowdas and also to the press.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

| | For week ending 1st Jan. 1892. | For week ending 1st Jan. 1891. |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels piloted into harbour.. | 24 | 32 |
| " out of " .. .. | 18 | 19 |
| " transported .. .. .. | 19 | 13 |
| " attended to .. .. .. .. | 2 | 3 |

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels entered .................. | 3 | 4 |
| " left .................. | 6 | 3 |
| " remaining in dock .... | 6 | 6 |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Vessels entered .................. | 9 | 9 |
| " left.................... | 3 | 8 |
| " remaining in dock .... | 8 | 10 |

H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH would, it was stated in yesterday's issue, land at the Apollo Bunder this morning at 7 o'clock. The arrangements, however, were altered during the course of yesterday. His Highness, who is coming to Bombay from Mandvie, will land from the B. I. steamer Kapurthala at the Victoria Dock, Berth No. 13, this morning at 8 o'clock. A salute of 17 guns will be fired to announce his landing.

A DEPUTATION, consisting of the President of the Bombay Corporation, the Chairman of the Standing Committee (Mr. R. B. Carroll), Mr. Grattan Geary, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Balchandra, Dr. Viegas, and Mr. K. N. Kabrajee were appointed at the meeting of the Corporation for the purpose of waiting upon H. E. the Governor-in-Council, with a view to arriving at an equitable settlement of the Police and other charges in respect of which the Municipality were wholly or partly liable. This action was taken in consequence of his Excellency intimating in reply to the President that he would be pleased under certain circumstances to receive the deputation.

# PRINCE DAMRONG IN BOMBAY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE DAMRONG OF SIAM, and suite, including Prince Proma, Baron Southrarn, Mr. Verney, Mr. Sariyat, and Mr. Kamshat, arrived from Europe by the P. and O. mail steamer Carthage yesterday morning, and on landing at the Apollo Bunder was accorded a reception befitting his rank. H. E. the Governor, owing to his absence at Poona, was unfortunately unable to meet his Royal Highness in person, but his Excellency was officially represented at the bunder by Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, who conveyed to him an invitation from the Governor and Lady Harris to be their guest at Government House during his stay in Bombay, and the Prince was escorted to Malabar Hill by the Governor's body-guard. At 4 o'clock yesterday morning the Carthage conveying the illustrious visitor was sighted, and an hour after she dropped anchor off the Apollo Bunder. At 5-30 a.m., a Government deputation, consisting of Mr. James MacNabb Campbell, C.S., C.I.E., the Collector of Land Revenue, Mr. A. Shewan, C.S., officiating Secretary to Government, Political Department, Captain the Hon. St. Leger Jervis, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. Lord Harris, and Mr. A. C. Logan, C. S., the Under-Secretary, proceeded in the Government steam-launch, the Wrenn, and boarded the steamer. A guard-of-honour of 100 rank-and-file with regimental band and Queen's Colour of the 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry, under the command of Captain Holt, was drawn up at the pier head, as was a detachment of his Excellency the Governor's body-guard for escort duty. Major Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General, representing General Budgen, and Ressaldar-Major Sayadulla Khan, Native A.-D.-C. to the Governor, were also in attendance at the bunder to receive the Prince officially. At 7-30 a.m. the steam-launch, with his Royal Highness and suite, the Government deputation, and Mr. MacLoggin, the Consul for Siam in Bombay, arrived at the north steps of the bunder, and on his Royal Highness landing, a royal salute was fired from the saluting battery announcing his arrival. The Prince in company of Captain the Hon'ble St. Leger Jervis, and Mr. Shewan, C.S., inspected the guard-of-honour, which presented arms in a royal salute, after which his Royal Highness, accompanied by the two gentlemen already mentioned, entered a carriage drawn by four bays and escorted by the Government body-guard left for Government House, Malabar Point, where he remains as the guest of Lord Harris during his brief sojourn in Bombay.

His Royal Highness Prince Damrong, who is half-brother to the reigning King of Siam, is a young man of 31 years of age, rather below the average stature, of quick intellect, and speaks English fluently. During his tour in Europe, Turkey, Russia, and Egypt he was received cordially by all the sovereigns with whom he came in contact. Being Minister of Education in his own country he is naturally much interested in all matters educational. In England and other parts of Europe he visited many colleges and schools, and gained so much insight into primary education in particular, as he expects should be of great value to him in giving a stimulus to education in his own country. At Cairo, on his way out to India, he met Lord Reay, ex-Governor of Bombay, with whom his Highness had an interview on matters educational. Lord Reay gave him an account of the progress of education in India, in which the Prince was much interested, and now he proposes during his Indian tour visiting some of the colleges and schools in this country, in order to make himself acquainted with the methods now adopted, chiefly in the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, hoping to profit thereby. In England he also made inquiry into the systems of municipal administration and local self-government, the information gained by which he feels confident will be of great service to him, and in India also he means to continue his enquiries in this direction for the purpose of discovering how far those systems have been successful here, so that he may know how far the English systems of Municipal Government may be adopted in his own land.

Yesterday his Royal Highness and suite passed in visiting some of the places of interest in the city; but his programme for to-day was not arranged last night, Prince Damrong preferring to wait the arrival of Lord Harris, whose guest he is, from Poona this morning before settling his further movements in Bombay.

During his Highness's stay in Paris he was interviewed by M. Blowitz, the *Times*' correspondent, who thus describes him:—

He is 31 years of age, is of medium height, and graceful figure. It would be impossible to find a more pleasing and intelligent countenance. He speaks English with great correctness. His voice is louder and stronger than that of most Siamese. He speaks slowly, uttering his sentences after a short deliberation, with great precision, and always choosing the fittest word to express his idea.

In reply to questions his Highness gave M. Blowitz the following story of his career and position in Siam:—

"I am the son of the late King and brother of the reigning King, but we had not the same mother. My father's principle was that every one should work, and Princes more than any one else. We were not allowed to do nothing. There are about 20 Princes, and the principles of my brother, the King, are absolutely the same as my father's, so that every one of us has his civil list, which is paid by the King from his own revenues, and those who work have likewise a salary, which is paid out of the national revenue. Our education was compulsory. I was educated from six years of age to 14 by several teachers of different nationalities, among them an Englishman who taught me English. At 14 I became a soldier and soon afterwards Colonel in the King's body-guard, but my inclination was always towards study. Even when a soldier I spent all my spare time in study, and eventually my brother, having attained his majority and become the reigning King, entrusted me with the task of directing education in Siam. I tried doing this and at the same time remaining a soldier, but I could not long ride these two horses, and having to choose between my situation as a soldier and the possibility of becoming head of the Education Department, I gave up the military post and took the Education Department, at the head of which the Monarch, my brother, placed me. Since then I can say that education has greatly improved in Siam. I have in my department the questions of health, charity, and religion. As head of the Education Department I may tell you that we have in the Government schools 2,500 boys, and in the schools of the monasteries—that is to say, temples under the direction of the priests—50,000 boys. You may be surprised at the difference in the figures, but do not forget that we have in Siam 5,000 temples, so that 50,000 boys make only ten for each temple. My opinion on education in Siam is that it should be free, and not compulsory. We cannot have it compulsory. Many of our people are nearly dependent on their children—they could not exist without them. We must take it for granted, as I consider, that there are two sorts of education. The first condition in a country like Siam is to procure the means of improving the material life, and so in the Government schools many are taught things which enable them to improve the conditions of life, for reading and writing are not always the means of being able to live. Those, on the contrary, who are rich enough to live on their own means receive a sort of higher education. We teach them not only reading and writing, but geography and algebra. We have also medical schools, but up to the present professors in those schools are Americans who speak Siamese well enough to teach in it, and with this system we have obtained the best results. We have very few barristers, but one of them is across the table and is travelling with me. He has been educated in England, and has even played the role of a barrister on some occasions in England itself.

"You ask me whether our priests with their numberless temples are as encroaching as priests generally are in Europe. I can assure you that our clergy could be adduced as a magnificent example of disinterestedness. Our priests do not in any way mix in politics. Their occupation is the instruction in Buddhism of the 50,000 pupils whom they have to teach from morning to night, and to lead a quiet, silent, and sober life.

"Yes, I am a Buddhist, and so is also the King. He and I profess the modern Buddhism, for there are two schools, ancient and modern Buddhism. We modern Buddhists do not assert that there is no future life, but we do not affirm it either, because we neither affirm nor deny what we cannot see or clearly understand.

"You ask me whether we have many missionaries. Yes, we have many; I may even say more missionaries than converts. To my mind they proceed in the contrary fashion to what they ought. They begin by preaching that all that we know and all our belief in Buddhism is entirely false, and that there is only one

truth—the faith which they propose to us. Then, after having said this, they establish schools and do some good things. They ought to act in the opposite way—to do good things, to open schools, and then to reconcile Buddhism and Christianity, teaching what is good in one without condemning what is good in the other."

Turning to another subject, his Highness said "I have been received with the greatest kindness by the Queen at Balmoral and by the Prince of Wales. Her Majesty seemed interested in what I could tell her about Siam, as was also the Prince of Wales, and I have a deep impression of the greatness of England and the energy and intelligence of the English nation. I have been struck both in France and in England by the cleanliness and admirable arrangements of hospitals and asylums, but the sewers of London produced the greatest impression upon me, and as soon as I am back one of my most persistent efforts will be to introduce the sanitary system so admirably established in London, which evidently surpasses that of all the other countries of the world. In England I did not see very much of society. When I arrived the season was over and the greatest number of society people had left town. But I must say that I do not much regret it. I cannot introduce a London season into Bangkok, and had I been in London at the height of the season I should have been able to see nothing else but its social side. As it was, I had the advantage of visiting those immense towns were the power of English industry appears in its most striking and fascinating light.

I have been chiefly struck in Europe—and this is the most impressive recollection of my journey—by the power of the railway. I am sure that a great part of the prosperity of the European countries I have visited is due to the extension and admirable working of the railways. When I return to Bangkok I shall be a great advocate of railways. We are now constructing a line from Bangkok about 170 miles long. The King, who is a really intelligent man, and has educated himself by travelling in Batavia and India, ardently desires to see the country improving and its resources developed.

"I shall try," said Prince Damrong, in conclusion, "to see as much as possible during the time still left me in Europe, and I shall go back deeply impressed by the marvels of European civilization, carrying with me no greater desire than to effect in my country improvements which will show it to be worthy of the sympathy of Europe, and which will prepare her to take a place, sooner or later, among the most civilized nations. I have no political mission in Europe, but one always does something politically advantageous to his nation if he learns to recognize the superiority of civilization over the imperfect and still confused state of things prevailing in more backward countries. Siam is a fertile country if properly cultivated. We have mines, forests, and a productive soil, and nobody can tell what Siam will become when blest by the civilizing agencies which the discoveries of this century have placed at the disposal of those entrusted with the happiness and prosperity of nations."

## THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

THE action for defamation brought against his Lordship the Right Rev. Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, by Messrs. Nunes and DeMonte, was resumed yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, was counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared to defend his Lordship.

Mr. Cooper said he had decided to frame a charge against the Bishop.

Mr. Craigie asked the Magistrate whether he would not hear him as to the matter being defamatory or not.

Mr. Cooper replied that the decision he had arrived at had been influenced by the passage in which it had been said that an attempt had been made audaciously and publicly to take possession of the coffers of the church.

Lord Colin Campbell objected to Mr. Craigie addressing the Court on the subject of framing a charge.

After Mr. Cooper had listened to what Mr. Craigie had to urge in support of his right of addressing the Court he intimated he had arrived at the conclusion to frame a charge after careful consideration.

Mr. Craigie said the passage pointed out by his Worship was the only one requiring explanation, and if his Worship would listen to him before framing the charge he would be in a position to prove, not from the evidence, but from the letter itself, that the passage was not at all defamatory. But if his Worship framed a charge before hearing him it would be necessary to go into the whole case for the defence.

Mr. Cooper again expressed his intention to frame a charge and asked if the Bishop was present.

As his Lordship had not attended, Mr. Cooper retired to chambers to await his being summoned to Court. After a short interval Mr. Cooper returned, when Mr. Craigie informed him that immediately on receipt of his Worship's letter which his clerk wrote to him intimating his Worship's intention to frame a charge against his Lordship he (Mr. Craigie) sent his clerk to his Lordship's house for the purpose of bringing him to Court. But his clerk did not find him and was told his Lordship had gone to a certain place in the Fort, where his clerk went, but found the Bishop had just left that place, and no one knew his whereabouts at that moment. His Lordship was probably in the Fort or somewhere in Bombay, and under those circumstances the most convenient course would be to adjourn the case till two o'clock, and he (Mr. Craigie) would make every endeavour to find him.

Lord Colin Campbell remarked that although it was a very unfortunate circumstance there was no other course but to assent, he drew his Worship's attention to certain remarks Mr. Craigie had passed *sotto voce* during the tendering of the Bishop's explanation at the previous hearing, and said he was satisfied from a conversation with Mr. Craigie that Mr. Craigie had no intention to interrupt him in the discharge of his duties, and that he had misconstrued them. This explanation was in his opinion due to Mr. Craigie.

When the case was resumed in the afternoon his Lordship the Bishop was charged with defaming the complainants Messrs. Nunes and De Monte under Sec. 500 of the Indian Penal Code, and the Magistrate Mr. Cooper, set out passages in the charge which were considered to have harmed their reputation and were *prima facie* defamatory in the opinion of the Court.

Mr. Cooper asked his Lordship whether if he pleaded guilty or not, and whether he had a defence to make. His Lordship pleaded not guilty and left his defence in the hands of his solicitors.

The complainant Mr. De Monte was cross-examined and said: I contend that the Lord Bishop had no right to take any part in the administration of the property of the church. I contend the administration of the church has been vested in the wardens or administrators of the church; and that the parishioners had the right to elect the wardens without any interference from the Bishop. I and others in the parish called a meeting of the parishioners to elect wardens. All parishes are directly subject to the Bishop in spiritual matters but not with regard to the church property. I did write to the Bishop because I thought he had authority over the church and the church property. Every possible facility was accorded us by the Bishop to inspect the accounts. I have a complaint to make against the Bishop with regard to the account, and that was on account of the Vicar stopping the inspection of accounts at the order of the Bishop. At the meeting of April 26 the Vicar did not preside, because he lost his temper. Insulting expressions were used towards him at that meeting. After the Vicar left on account of the insulting expressions another chairman was elected. When the Vicar said to Mr. Nunes at the meeting that he was a hypocrite Mr. Nunes replied that he (the Vicar) was a servant. The removal of a vicar or his dismissal rested with the Bishop. To interfere with these rights would be illegal but not calculated to create either disorder or scandal in the parish.

After the witness had spoken to other privileges and practices exercised by the parishioners which were not considered a usurpation of the power of the Bishop, the case was adjourned.

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IT is stated that the Tsung-li Yamen has sent a despatch to all the foreign ministers at Peking, notifying them that in future the Chinese Government will not recognise any contracts between the provincial authorities and foreign merchants or banks unless the foreign firm or bank has previously communicated with the yamen to ascertain that the provincial authority has the sanction of an Imperial edict to the proposed contract.

INTELLIGENCE of a somewhat alarming character reached Calcutta a few days ago from Lungleh. The report stated that Fort Tregear in the Lushai hills had been seen in flames. It was conjectured at first that the place had been attacked; but it afterwards became known that the fire was accidental. The Fort is said to have been gutted, and the stores destroyed. A telegraph signaller, named Antonio, in whose quarters the fire originated, was burned to death. A convoy has been sent from Lungleh with supplies for the detachment of police holding Fort Tregear.

## THE CHARGES AGAINST E. L. WOODIN.

AT the Hongkong Criminal Sessions, on the 21st ult., Edward Littlefield Woodin, lately Superintendent of the P. and O. Company in Hongkong, was charged with embezzlement, falsification of accounts and forgery. The Acting Attorney-General, Hon. A. J. Leach, prosecuted; and Mr. Francis, instructed by Messrs. Dennys and Mossop, appeared for the prisoner. The charge contained twenty-one counts, and the amount which was alleged to have been embezzled was abovt $80,000.

The prisoner pleaded guilty on the second, third, fourth, eighteenth and twenty-first counts.

His Lordship: You plead not guilty on the others?

The prisoner: Not guilty on the others.

The Acting Attorney-General: I have had an opportunity of considering the course the prisoner proposed to take, and I am prepared to accept the plea of guilty upon the counts mentioned and enter a *nolle prosequi* on them. The second, third and fourth counts are larceny, the eighteenth is falsification of a cheque book counterfoil, and the twenty-first is forgery of the initials of Mr. Hewett. I don't know whether your Lordship will desire me to make a few remarks with reference to the case, but I may state on behalf of the Crown I don't desire to press your Lordship to pass a severe sentence on this unfortunate man, and on behalf of those who have instituted these proceedings I may say that they have only acted from a sense of their duty in bringing this poor man to justice, and they have instituted the proceedings with the greatest sorrow and regret. Of course there can be not doubt, upon a perusal of the depositions, that the case was one of a very serious nature. It is not one sudden or spontaneous act to cover some loss in some speculation; it is a series of larcenies going on from 1886, when he was first put in complete control of the company's affairs by being made Acting Superintendent. The counts other than larceny appear to have been fraudulent acts intended to cover the previous acts of larceny, as detection became probable and with a view probably to stave off the evil day. I desire to leave the matter entirely in your Lordship's hands. I can only hope there are some extenuating circumstances which will lead your Lordship to make the punishment as light as possible, although, so far as I can see from the depositions, there is very little to be said on his behalf. The prisoner served thirty-nine years in the employment of the P. and O. Company, and as is perfectly evident from the fact that he was appointed to the responsible position of Superintendent his record of good and faithful service up to that date must have been complete. It is only since 1886 that difficulties and his offences have commenced. Although, as my learned friend said just now, this is not a case of sudden and spontaneous yielding to immediate temptations to take a single sum of money, still I put it to your Lordship that this has been something even less morally culpable. Mr. Woodin had landed property in Kowloon, about 140,000 square feet of it, and supposed to be very valuable, had $100,000 in shares, and who tempted on an emergency, and on a sudden call, he made use of the money under his control, fully believing at the time that in a few days or a few months at the very outside he would be able to return that money intact. He had not the shadow of an intention at the time of defrauding the P. and O. Company. I believe that if the accounts were actually put side by side from the beginning to the end of these transactions it would be found that only a few sums of money have been taken out and used, but it went on increasing day by day and year by year as his speculations proved unfortunate and only within the last two years have things got into a desperate state. Your Lordship is aware, as everybody in the colony is, of the desperate state of the last few years. Bank shares have fallen $125 within the last nine months. The prisoners had 800 shares in the Land Investment Company purchased at $130 and $140, which are now at $75. There has been a great amount of trouble in one way or another through hazardous speculations in the hope of being able to replace this money. Mr. Woodin, as everybody knows, has suffered terribly. His friends were conscious that something serious was troubling him. He is an older man in appearance by twenty years to-day than he was three years ago. When affairs became desperate several months ago he was advised to go away, but he would not go. When he went to Japan it was not to escape justice, it was in the desperate hope of borrowing a sum of money from his friends there. Whatever punishment your Lordship can inflict in this Court cannot be greater than he has suffered. Your Lordship will understand the terrible punishment that has been inflicted on him during the last two years with this discovery hanging over him and the desperate efforts he has made to recover this money. For so many years a good and faithful servant he now stands dishonoured and disgraced, the most painful punishment that could possibly fall to his lot. I therefore entreat your Lordship to make the sentence, which it is necessary to impose, as light as you can possibly make it.

His Lordship: Edward Littlefield Woodin, I feel that I can pass sentence upon you now, because I may say, with great respect to the learned Counsel who has addressed me so ably on your behalf, that the considerations, or some of them at any rate, which he has brought to my notice, must necessarily occur, and did occur to me in reading the depositions in this case. Your position here is a most painful one, and I know very well that the sentence which I feel it my duty to pass upon you will be a source of great grief to a number of the leading inhabitants of this colony. To you yourself I can believe that in some sense it may come as a sort of relief. I can only hope that you may be able to acquire a greater measure of peace of mind now that your fault is confessed and that sentence will be passed, than could have been yours for some time past. I have no desire to pain you or to pain your friends with the language of admonition, but I must in a few words justify the sentence I must pass upon you. I am bound to say your case is a very bad one indeed, far, far and away the worst of the kind that it has been my misfortune to deal with in this colony. It has been said, and very truly said, that for many years you were a faithful servant of the P. and O. Company, and you received the reward of that faithful service in your promotion to the position which you have held since 1886. After that your offences began. It seems to me, I am bound to say, that the position of trust in which you were placed, the very free hand which was necessarily given to you to deal with the property of the company, aggravates the case against you. It is a very different thing when offences are committed by the young and inexperienced when large opportunities occur. In such a case one can say in extenuation to a certain extent negligence of employers. No such argument can be used in your case. You had the fullest confidence of your employers, as is fully shown in the depositions in this case in connection with the last charge mentioned, forging the initials of your subordinate to a certain correspondence in which you represented that the Government had kept back some $100,000 at 7 per cent interest. Such a story could hardly have been believed unless the fullest confidence was reposed in you. Now you have pleaded guilty to three charges of theft, numbers 2, 3 and 4 of this indictment; you have also pleaded guilty to one charge of falsification of the books of the company, and you have further pleaded guilty to the charge of forgery, forging the initials of Mr. Hewett, to which I referred just now. Of course, these different charges form different links of the same sad story, and it is my intention to pass in effect one sentence on the different counts to which you have pleaded guilty, and I am fully aware that the sentence which I feel that I must pass upon you for the protection of other people interested in large business in this Colony, and also for the punishment of your own fault, is a terrible sentence. It is a sentence for the second, third, fourth and eighteenth counts of six years' imprisonment, with hard labour, and on the last count, which is a misdemeanour, the sentence is one year's imprisonment, without hard labour, to run concurrently with the other sentence. Your sentence is therefore in effect one of six years' imprisonment, with hard labour.

## THE RISING IN NORTH CHINA.

THE Chinese authorities in the north have been anxious that the people should not speak about the rebellions, and issued proclamations forbidding the people to talk on the subject of the outbreaks. It would seem from this that the trouble was more serious than the officials would like to be known. From 5,000 to 7,000 troops were despatched from Tientsin. As a measure of safety, fourteen missionaries were ordered to leave their stations at T'sunhua, to the east of Peking. At Tayuen Fu, well-written placards, evidently the work of scholars, had been put up calling upon the people to kill the foreigners and destroy their residences. When the Imperial Edict was issued, things quieted down, but afterwards new placards were posted hostile to foreigners. In one case, a Chinese gentleman went to the missionaries and told them to beware, as the officials and gentry were plotting to exterminate them, but he assured them that if there was any trouble, he would do what he could to protect them. There is no doubt that the animosity against foreigners is the result of the execrable pamphlets and posters issued by the gentry, for the ignorant people naturally believe what their superiors tell them. In some cases, Chinese women jumped on the floors of foreign houses with the remark "It is empty" (referring to the cellars underneath), thus confirming in their minds the reports that the foreigners were given to malpractices and used the cellars to hide the evidences of their guilt.—*N.-C. Daily News.*

## ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 25TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Carthage, Captain M. De Horne, with the overland mails of the 25th December, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr J Darling | Mr and Mrs Drysdale |
| Mr H Burkeley | Miss Hardy |
| Mr and Mrs Gurney | Miss Wood |
| Mr and Mrs Martindale and infant | Mr Hobday |
| Mr C Hogg | Mr G A Marsh |
| Mrs Hogg and child | Mr G M Milne |
| Mrs Meade and infants | Surg-Maj and Mrs Moran |
| Mr and Mrs Murray and child | Mr Spitta |
| Rev and Mrs Coetlogan | Miss Heymerdenyer |
| Mr C A Marsh | Mr W G Johnson |
| Miss Noble Taylor | Mr Withycombe |
| Lieut R G Farrell | Mr D R Austin |
| Mr J Straker | Mr W James |
| Mr and Mrs Charteris | Mr J Richards |
| Mr G Robinson | Mr W Angove |
| Mr Edwards | Mr J H Wren |
| Mrs Gribbin | Mr J Dyer |
| Mrs Merrowney | Mrs Watson |
| Mrs and MissLittle and child | Mr J M Kapawalla |
| Miss Burrell | Mrs Watts |
| Mr J P Farrell | Miss J Fraser |
| Mr J Treloar | Dr and Mrs Jones |
| | Mrs Huntley and infant |
| | Mr J C Hyde |

FROM BRINDISI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr Prier de Saone | Mr and Mrs Myers |
| Mr C J Hogg | Mrs Witham |
| Mr and Mrs Berry White | Rev G Abele |
| Mr and Mrs Daukes & infant | Rev F Kajutriki |
| Mr and Mrs Morgan | Rev F Paullieble |
| Mr and Mrs H R Morgan | Mr K Shaler |
| Mr H Barnard | Sister Iverstera |
| Mr H A Playfair | Sister Greiner |
| Mr and Mrs Morris | Sister Meier |
| Miss Lake | Rev W B Simpson |
| Mr Eggena | Madame Turner |
| Mr G Williams | Mr Woodman |
| Mr Dorabsnett | Mr and Mrs Cardew |
| Mr and Mrs Gresham | Sir R Lethbridge and son |
| Mr Gresham (Jun) | Bishop of Bombay and Mrs Myine |
| Surg-Major Boyd | |

FROM ISMALIA.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr G Balfour | Mr Knochs |
| H R H Prince Damrong and suite | Mrs Sacad |
| Mr and Mrs Holland | Mr Weismuller |

FROM ADEN.—Mr and Mrs Pherozshah, child and inft.

## THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, DEC. 25.

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and her children, left Windsor on Friday on her usual Christmas visit to Osborne.

The Queen has appointed the Bishop of Guiana to be the Prelate of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Prince George of Wales is satisfactorily progressing towards convalescence.

POLITICAL.

A proposition was made on Monday at the Liverpool City Council to confer the freedom of the city on Mr. Gladstone, but some of the Conservative members objected that political capital might be made of it, and they left the Council, with the result that the motion failed through a lack of the requisite quorum.

IRELAND.

Mr. John Redmond and Mr. Michael Davitt were yesterday nominated respectively as candidates at Waterford. Both parties profess sanguine expectations of success. The canvassing proceedings have been conducted vigorously and quietly during the last few days. Previous meetings had been very disturbed and riotous.

GENERAL.

The Duke of Devonshire died at Holker-hall on Monday, aged nearly 84. He is succeeded in the peerage by his son, the Marquis of Hartington.

The Right Rev. Dr. Harold Browne, the late Bishop of Winchester, died on Thursday night at Shaleshouse, Bitterne, near Southampton, aged 80 years.

The deaths are also announced of Mr. E. W. Harcourt, formerly M.P. for South Oxfordshire, of Mr. Peter Taylor, formerly M. P. for Leicester, and of Sir T. Jones-Parry, formerly M.P. for Carnarvon.

The proceedings in the action of "Osborne v. Hargreave" for slander, in connexion with a robbery of jewels, were continued before Mr. Justice Denman on Friday and Saturday. Early on the latter day a letter received by the Judge in reference to the case was handed to counsel on both sides for private perusal. On the resumption of the trial on Tuesday Sir C. Russell and his colleagues retired from the case, and agreed to a verdict for the defendants, withdrawing all insinuations against them and other persons whose names had been mentioned.

The church of All Saints, Hertford, was entirely destroyed by fire on Monday morning.

Sir J. F. Dickson, who held high office in Ceylon and the Straits Settlements, died rather suddenly in London on Monday, aged 55.

The Queen has approved the appointment of the Bishop of Sodor and Man (Dr. J. Bardsley) to be Bishop of Carlisle.

Two Post Office mail bags, containing about 200 letters, were stolen at Halifax Railway Station on Thursday night last.

Mr. G. W. Hastings, M. P. for East Worcestershire, was arrested on Saturday on landing at Folkestone from the Continental steamboat, on a charge of fraud in his capacity of a trustee, and was immediately brought by the police to London. Mr. Hastings was examined at Bow-street Police Court on Monday and was remanded.

London has been for three days enveloped in fog, which was most dense on Tuesday, but which has continued with diminishing intensity until last night. Several fatal accidents from fog and ice are reported from different places.

Mr. S. G. White, a retired army surgeon, was charged on Tuesday, at Marlborough-street Police Court, with assaulting a young lady at a house in Pall-mall, where she had called to visit a friend. A plea of deranged mind was put forward on his behalf, but the magistrate committed him for trial.

A man was found on the banks of the Wandle at Wandsworth, on Tuesday, who had in the fog fallen into the river, but had extricated himself. He died soon after in the infirmary from exhaustion.

Mr. Ney Elias has been appointed Consul-General for the provinces of Khorassan and Seistan to reside at Meshed.

W. J. Johnson, a labourer, was executed on Tuesday in Durham Gaol, having been convicted of the murder of a woman who had refused to marry him.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Cambridge it was resolved to take steps towards promoting a Bill in Parliament for the abolition of the University jurisdiction over persons who are not members of that body.

Two young girls were burnt to death in a destructive fire which broke out on Saturday in a draper's shop at Lavender-hill, Battersea.

The schooner Gwladys, from Cardiff, was run into early on Friday morning by a steamer off Hartland Point. The schooner sank, and four of the crew were drowned.

A German steamer on Tuesday landed at Southampton the crew and passengers of the Guion Line steamer Abyssinia, which had been brunt at sea on her voyage from New York.

At Eastbourne, on Sunday, the Salvationists followed the same tactics as on the previous Sunday, and their processions were again dispersed by the police. No active opposition was offered to them by the crowd.

A further attempt was made by Socialist speakers to hold an open-air meeting in Chelsea on Sunday, and two arrests were made by the police.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Gen. J. M. MacGregor, Mad. S. C.; Maj-Gen. A. G. D. Logan, Mad. Ret.; Duke of Devonshire; Sir J. F. Dickson; Sir L. J. Parry; Maj.-Gen. H. Wilkie; Dr. Harold Browne; Mr. J. Maddison Morton; Mr. J. W. Turner; Mr. E. W. Harcourt; Mgr. Freppel; M. A. Chodzko; Mgr. Marago; Lady Grisell Baillie; Lady Frederic Kerr; Lady Blyth.

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AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday, the Budget estimate for 1892-93 were again considered. The cost of the Corporation and Standing Committee's establishment was passed at Rs. 55,012; the Commissioner's personal office establishment, at Rs. 53,428; General Office establishment, at Rs. 24,668; Account and Expenditure Audit Department, at Rs. 57,328, and Property and Wheel Tax, at Rs. 1,42,482. Mr. Wacha moved several amendments to reduce the expenditure in the accounts of the General Office establishment and Account and Expenditure Audit Department, all of which were negatived by large majorities. Considerable feeling was infused into the debate by Dr. Viegas stating that he had heard that the appointment of a medical examiner paid by the Corporation was a "job," and he was only induced to withdraw the assertion on being appealed to several times by the President. Whilst Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee was supporting the proposition to appoint the officer, Mr. Wacha asked Dr. Hormusjee if such medical examiner would be a "relation" of Dr. Hormusjee's. The expression led to a short and breezy discussion, which terminated in Mr. Wacha withdrawing the objectionable remark. A full report will appear in our next issue.

## THE PEARL MYSTERY.

### STARTLING ENDING.

FRIDAY (Dec. 18) was the fourth day of the hearing, in the Queen's Bench Division, before Mr. Justice Denman and a special jury, of the extraordinary action for slander brought by Mrs. Osborne against Major and Mrs. Hargreave. Captain Osborne, husband of the plaintiff, gave evidence as to the action he took on hearing that his fiancee, Miss Ethel Elliott, was accused of stealing Mrs. Hargreave's jewels. Further evidence having been given on behalf of the plaintiff, her case was concluded. The Solicitor-General then submitted that there was no evidence against Major Hargreave, but Mr. Justice Denman held, in view of the mass of evidence that had been presented, that the matter was one for the jury. The Solicitor-General thereupon began his speech for the defence, expressing a fear that the evidence it would be his duty to place before the jury would leave no doubt that Mrs. Osborne did commit the offence imputed to her. On Saturday (December 19) Sir E. Clarke closed his address. Major and Mrs. Hargreave were next called. The Solicitor-General then created much sensation by stating that an incident had arisen which he hoped might afford a complete solution of the matter. Sir Charles Russell concurred that the incident might be of importance, and required investigation. The "incident" was the handing by Mr. Justice Denman to Sir C. Russell and the Solicitor-General a letter delivered to his lordship by the usher of the court from the hands of a special messenger. The judge asked the leading counsel to read the communication and not make it public. Sir C. Russell: Does your lordship give us liberty to make what use we think proper of this letter? Mr. Justice Denman: Any use you think proper, but it is not to be published. Sir C. Russell: As your lordship pleases. The further hearing was adjourned till Tuesday (Dec. 22).

On the Judge taking his seat on that day Sir Charles Russel said: I have a distressing announcement to make on behalf of my learned friends and myself. I have to say that since the Court rose certain facts have come to the knowledge of the plaintiff's advisers, and through them to the knowledge of their counsel, that render it impossible that we can continue to act. Upon these facts coming to our knowledge, we communicated promptly with my learned friend who represents the defendants, and stated the course we were prepared to take, and which we do take. We cannot further represent the plaintiff in this case, and the result must be a verdict for the defendants. On any view we should have felt it our duty to take that course, but I desire to add that we acted throughout with the authority of Capt. Osborne, and on his imperative instructions I wish to say one other word. In the course of this case certain reflections have been cast upon Major Hargreave, upon Mrs. Hargreave, and upon a third person who is not a party to the case. As counsel for the plaintiff, we desire to express our regret that we have been the means of conveying those reflections, and that those reflections have been cast at all. Further, we desire, at the express wish of Capt. Osborne, to add his regret to ours, and, as I have had to mention that name—(here the learned counsel paused, being unable to proceed for a moment from emotion)—I hope I may be permitted to add that throughout the whole of these transactions he has acted as a thoroughly honourable and chivalrous gentleman.

His Lordship: Then you consent to a verdict for the defendants.

Sir Charles Russell: Yes, my lord, on all the issues.

Sir Edward Clarke: I am sure your lordship will feel that in a case like this, where innuendoes have been thrown out so freely against the defendants, I think your lordship will see that they have a right to know in what manner this result has come about. Since the Court sat on Saturday inquiries followed on the communication which was made, and the result of the inquiries made on both sides was to show that on Feb. 23, the day which had been discussed, the £550 which was received in gold from Messrs. Glyn Mills' bank was taken by a lady to Messrs. Benjamin, Ulster House, Conduit-street, who made the communication to your lordship, to have the gold changed into notes. They referred the lady to the National Provincial Bank, St. James's-square, where she received notes for the gold. Some of these notes have been traced. One has been traced in the Bank of England, and bears upon its back the name of Ethel Elliott. As soon as these facts were ascertained the result of the trial became certain. One other remark, Sir Edward said, he should like to make, and that was as to a witness whom he was extremely anxious to put into the box. The witness was Mr. Sweet. Mr. Sweet's communication to Mr. Wontner had been subject to evidence, and he had desired to call Mr. Sweet, in order that he might say that the interview with Mr. Wontner was held entirely on his own account, and was a private and confidential communication, in which Mr. Sweet expressed his feeling that the marriage should take place till the mystery had been cleared up. His learned friend Sir Charles Russell had made an apology for the suggestions thrown out with regard to Mr. Engelhart and Major and Mrs. Hargreave. Of course Sir Charles was only acting on instructions. Mr. Engelhart, Major and Mrs. Hargreave heard from his friend's lips that he withdrew the statement with a satisfaction increased by the kindly words in which he did it. In conclusion, Sir Edward expressed his strong feelings of sympathy for Capt. Osborne, who had borne himself like a chivalrous and honourable gentleman.

His Lordship, addressing the jury, said their duties were at an end in this case. They had to return a verdict for the defendants on all the issues between them. Speaking for himself, he said that he had gone very carefully through the evidence that had been brought before them, so carefully that any time during the trial he could have put his finger on any part of what was said to have taken place at any single hour of the day. It was a satisfaction to know, now they knew the truth of the matter, that he formed the conclusion during the progress of the case that it was almost impossible that the case could have been decided otherwise. This was now beyond all question rightly decided. He thought there should be no mystery about a case, and therefore he would tell the jury that the moment he received the letter on Saturday and saw that it was sent by a respectable man, giving his name, and purporting to know facts which might be of the greatest importance, he handed the letter to counsel, in order that they might deal with it. Having watched the case from the commencement, he thought every one must feel the highest honour and respect for the counsel who had appeared in it. He himself, when asked how the case was being conducted, replied, "Nobly," and that he would repeat now.

The jury then formally returned a verdict for the defendants.

The abrupt termination of the case was brought about in the following way:—Messrs. Benjamin, of Conduit-street, had written to the judge to say that on Feb. 23 a tall lady—Mrs. Obsborne is tall—had come into their shop with a bag of five hundred and fifty soverigns—the exact number drawn from the bank by the seller of the famous pearls with Messrs. Spink's cheque—and had wanted them changed into notes. Messrs. Benjamin could not oblige the lady; but they enabled her to get what she wanted at their bank. She changed the gold into notes, and one of the notes, changed at Messrs. Maple and Co.'s had been traced, and found to bear Miss Elliott's endorsement. This evidence was so overwhelming that in consequence of it, and also by reason of communications with the plaintiff's advisers and family, Sir C. Russell and other counsel felt in honour bound to withdraw from the case.

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MR. E. L. WOODIN, formerly Superintendent of the P. & O. Co. in Hongkong, pleaded guilty at the Criminal Sessions on the 21st ult. to charges of embezzlement, falsification of accounts, and forgery, and was sentenced to six years' hard labour.

THE Mofussil Nursing Association has issued a circular to members and subscribers setting forth their present position. The Association has 15 life-members, 19 members paying donations, and 51 paying annual subscriptions. The total amount of money received from members, including a donation of Rs. 500 from Lord Harris is about Rs. 2,500. Three nurses have been engaged for association work. The working of the scheme for the time being has been placed in the hands of the Sisters at Sassoon Hospital, Poona.

THE *Overland China Mail* of December 24th says:—The news from the North, with reference to the disturbances, is all of rebels being routed and ringleaders captured, and of phenomenal activity on the part of the officials and the troops in breaking up and exterminating the insurgent bands. That the reports are considerably exaggerated there can be no manner of doubt, but, on the other hand, there seem to be fairly good grounds for the belief that the 'rebellion' is at an end for the present. The authorities in the North are anxious that the outbreaks should not be discussed by the people, and they have issued proclamations forbidding popular talk on the subject.

## THE CONTEST AT WATERFORD.

AN extraordinary scene was witnessed on Friday (Dec. 18) morning during Mr. Davitt's canvass, when Dr. Tanner, M.P., narrowly escaped personal violence. Mr. Davitt, accompanied by Dr. Tanner and two Roman Catholic clergymen, visited the bacon factory of Messrs. Barnes to solicit the votes of the workmen employed there. The candidate was received by one of the managers and the cellar steward, who informed him that it would be useless to attempt to address the men, as they would not listen to him, and were all strongly Parnellite. While this conversation was taking place, it seems that the workmen learned that Mr. Davitt and his friends were on the premises, and leaving their work they came rushing to the cellar entrance with long knives and steels in their hands. As a precautionary measure someone had closed the cellar gates, and the men were not able to approach near Mr. Davitt. They, however, spoke in very noisy tones, and said that they could not listen to him and had already promised their votes to Mr. Redmond. They regretted, they said, the incident of Sunday, when Mr. Davitt was assaulted; and while they had no desire to insult or offend him now, they could offer him no welcome. At this stage Dr. Tanner, who had been standing on the street-way, appeared, and the men at once became most infuriated. They called out in angry tones, raised their knives, and attempted to force the gate. They warned Mr. Davitt that unless Dr. Tanner was instantly removed they would attack and injure him. The men appeared to be very desperate, and the scene was of an exciting character. A number of pig buyers who were standing in the street hurried into the store and surrounded Mr. Davitt and his friends, fearing that Mr. Barnes's workmen would break out and put their threats into execution. The manager of the firm at the same time advised the canvassing party to retire, as he would be unable to control the angry passions of the men. Mr. Davitt adopted the advice, and with his friends left the store. But the parties are eagerly bidding for the labour vote, which, it is believed, will decide the election. On Sunday Mr. Wm. O'Brien returned to Waterford, and is actively engaged on behalf of Mr. Davitt. On Monday evening Mr. Michael Davitt, Mr. William O'Brien, and Dr. Tanner addressed a crowded anti-Parnellite meeting, when Mr. Davitt stated that his side had now canvassed the entire constituency, and that their prospects were bright and hopeful. The Parnellites organised a demonstration, and accompanied by bands marched out to Ballybricken with flaming tar barrels. Speeches were delivered by Mr. Redmond, Mr. Leamy, and Mr. Harrison. The nominations took place on Tuesday, the candidates being—Mr. John Redmond (Parnellite), and Mr. Mitchael Davitt (Nationalist). The polling took place on Wednesday, it being decided not to announce the result until yesterday (Thursday) afternoon.

## BULLYING ON THE "BRITANNIA."

ADMIRAL COMMERELL on Tuesday (22nd Dec.) presented the prizes on board the Britannia to the cadets who had been awarded them as the result of recent examinations. Captain Digby, of the Britannia, in the course of some remarks, referred to statements in the newspapers which had brought discredit upon the Britannia.

A number of the biggest boys banded themselves together to bully and oppress the weaker ones, and in some cases to rob them of their money. He was fortunately able to bring this home to five of their number, and these were dismissed from the ship. But there were some remaining, who had escaped punishment. He hoped that when they left that ship they would either mend their manners or their career in the service would be a short one. In all big schools one would imagine that among the sons of gentlemen these things could not go on; but there was a schoolboy maxim or principle of never peaching, never telling, and this sealed the lips of the boys and allowed the evil-minded to carry on their practices without opposition. Of course, the sentiment of never telling was a very honourable one in its way, but it had its limit when ungentlemanly, corrupt, dishonest boys were allowed to oppress the weaker ones. It was the duty of every one with a spark of manliness to take the side of the weak. The number of the principal offenders he could count on the fingers of one hand, and the number of sympathizers with these he could count on the other. The remainder had no part in the conduct he blamed, but they stood aloof as if the credit of the ship and the service had nothing to do with them.

Admiral Commerell said that he entered the service when they did not receive the excellent education which was now given, when bullying in the navy was the rule and not the exception. But in tracing those who went to sea with him, and who used to bully him pretty well, he had never seen one of those who practised bullying come to anything. He urged them to take care that in the next term all this bullying was done away with. He desired to offer a word of encouragement to those entering the service. He was one of the smallest, weakest, and poorest little boys they ever saw, an orphan without prospects or money, or anything to make life bright. By the goodness of Providence and the kindness of those officers whom he had served with, and he hoped owing a little to his own exertions, he had very nearly reached the top of the tree.

## MILITARY NEWS.

BRIG-SURG LT-COL J MATURIN has been selected for the appointment of Senior Medical Officer at Ceylon, vice Brig-Surg Lt-Col W C Robinson.

No immediate decision will be arrived at with regard to General Roberts's successor in the Indian command. General Roberts is to retain his present position until the end of Nov. 1892.

SURG-COL F W WADE relinquishes his appointment as P M O at Woolwich from 24th inst. On embarking for India he will be succeeded by Brig-Surg Lt-Col R Collins as a temporary measure.

THE only general officer liable to retirement during January is Gen Sir E B Johnson, G C B, C I E, R A, who will on the 1st have been unemployed in a military appointment for five years. No Colonels will come within the compulsory clauses. Surg-Maj Gen Sir J A Hanbury, M B, F R C S I, K C B, attains the age of sixty on the 13th, and will then be liable to retirement.

THE following officers have passed the examination for the Staff College.—The names are arranged in order of seniority of corps, and the words in brackets denote qualifications in subjects not included in the obligatory course:—Capt J E Lindley, 1st Royal Dragoons; Maj C W Peters, 4th Hussars; Maj J W Hawkins, R A; Capt W R Taylor, R A; Capt A R Stuart, RA [applied science]; Capt A Crawford, R A [landscape drawing and surveying]; Capt G G Aston, R M A [Russian, landscape drawing, applied science, and surveying]; Bt Maj Hon M G Talbot, R E, distinguished in Staff duties and in French [surveying]; Capt H D Laffan*, R E, distinguished in Staff duties [surveying]; Lieut Count Gleichen, Grenadier Guards [German, Russian landscape drawing, and applied science]; Lieut F J Davies, Grenadier Guards [German, Russian]; Capt H R Knight, East Kent Regt; Capt C B Vyvyan, East Kent Regt [applied science]; Lieut R J Finney, Royal Fus [Russian]; Capt R N Gamble, Lincoln Regt; Capt B M Hamilton, East York Regt; Capt A J Richardson, East York Regt. [Russian and surveying]; Lieut. E M Woodward, Leicester Regt. [surveying]; Lieut. W. F. Walter, Lancashire Fus. [Russian]; Capt. Hon. A S Hardinge, Royal Scots Fus [landscape drawing]; Capt. C F Cromie, Hampshire Regt.; Bt.-Maj. F Wintour, Royal West Kent Regt.; Maj. Sir H A W Johnson Yorkshire L I [landscape drawing]; Maj. M C B T Walker, K R R C; Capt A T P Hudson, Manchester Regt.; Capt. J S Ewart, Cameron Highlanders; Capt. W P Blood,* Royal Irish Fus. [landscape drawing and applied science]; Capt. J S. Cowans, Rifle Brig., distinguished in reconnoissance; Maj. D M Allen, West India Regt. [French]; Capt. W. E. Bunbary, Indian Staff Corps [landscape drawing distinguished; and Capt. G J Younghusband, Indian Staff Corps.

* Obtained 8 of the maximum aggregate number of marks.

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THE *Bombay Catholic Examiner*, in an extra edition issued yesterday, says:—"We have much pleasure to announce that the vacancy in the Archiepiscopal See of Bombay has been filled by the appointment of the Most Rev. Dr. Theodore Dalhoff, S.J., who since the death of the lamented Archbishop Porter has been the Administrator Apostolic of the Archdiocese. On the 6th of December last his Grace was nominated by his Holiness Leo XIII., and on the 17th of the same month the Pallium was granted at the Public Consistory, which was held on that day. The Apostolical letters for his Grace's consecration, together with the Pallium, were received by this morning's mail from his Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, Prefect of the Propaganda. The date of the Archbishop Designate's consecration will be announced hereafter."

## THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Dec. 25.

ARRIVALS REPORTED AT THE INDIA OFFICE.

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|---|---|
| Mr H B Finlay, BCS | Lieut F Jollie, ISC |
| Mr J Mann, B | Lieut F W Birch, ISC |
| Mr M J Ogle, B | Lieut C Davis, ISC |
| Mr C G Spencer, MCS | Lieut J G Crosthwaite, ISC |
| Maj A P Thornton | Surg-Maj A Duncan, MD, BMS |
| Maj C H V Garbett, B Cav | Surg-Capt A T Bown, B Inf |
| Lieut G W Lilly, MSC | Surg J L N Willis, B |
| Lieut E H Bernard, ISC | |
| Lieut A Roberts, ISC | |

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

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|---|---|
| Mr J Walker, BCS, 4 mos | Maj H C E Lucas, Bo SC, 4 mos |
| Mr F McBlaine, BCS, 1 mo. | Lt J S Hodding, MSC, 184 days |
| Mr C J Hogg, B, 3 days, and to return | Lt H W Lowry, MSC, 164 days |
| Mr A S Wyman, B, 1 week | Lt W H Scharbet, BSC, 4 mos |
| Mr Wardendas Mataran, B, 3 mos | |
| Lt-Col M W Stevens, Bo Inf, 1 mo | |

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

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|---|---|
| Mr E A Gennoe, B | Mr J J Adler, Bo |
| Mr F P Quinlan, B | Lt-Col W J Vousden, CS, BSC |
| Mr J Heinig, B | Lt P B Warren, BSC |
| Mr J Adams, B | Lt H N Waymouth, BSC |
| Mr E Turner, MCS | Lt C G Carnegy, Bo SC |
| Mr Syed Ali Bahadur, M | |

INDIA OFFICE, DEC. 18.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Maj E L Durant, C B.

Captains to be Majors—Brevet-Maj O C Radford, A Montanaro, W H F MacMullen, F S Soroll, Brevet-Maj C Pulley, L J Browne, P E Henderson, R F Jameson, J Haughton, A G F Browne, D S O, A Wapshare, G H B Coats.

Lieutenants to be Captains—K P Burne, H Comins, H Bower, W O M Mosse, C H Dawson, E de S Smart, H T Kenny, W A W Strickland, W W Norman.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut V A Ormsby, from the East Surrey Regt, dated March 23, 1890, but to rank from February 7, 1885; Lieut E V Martin, from the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, dated February 23, 1890, but to rank from July 31, 1889; Lieut J C C Perkins, from the Leinster Regt, dated January 8, 1890, but to rank from December 18, 1889; Sec Lieut J G Crosthwaite, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers; Lieut R H M Currie, from the West Riding Regt, dated March 15, 1890, but to rank from February 12, 1890; Sec Lieut H H Jones, from the Devonshire Regt; Sec Lieut L H Ricketts, from the Welsh Regt.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Staff Corps—Col E G Blenkinsop, Col T M Ward.

Bengal Infantry—Col A P Broome.

Bengal Medical Establishment—Surg-Lieut-Col C J McKenna.

The following appointments to the Staff have been made by the Governments in India:—

Capt R Campbell, South Wales Borderers, to be a Station Staff Officer, First Class, Bengal Establishment, vice Maj G M Bullock, appointed a Deputy-Asst Adjt-Gen.

Capt J A Campbell, Bedfordshire Regt, to be a Station Staff Officer, First Class, Madras Establishment.

The following appointment has been made to the Personal Staff in India:—Lieut B Upperton, Oxfordshire Lt Inf, to be Aide-de-Camp to Maj-Gen R Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Commanding a First Class District of the Bombay Army.

The date of appointment of Capt F W Kitchener, West Yorkshire Regt, as Deputy-Asst Adjt-Gen for Instruction in India, has effect from Aug 15, 1891, instead of from the date given in the *London Gazette* of Nov. 27, 1891.

## THE WORLD'S INDIAN NOTES.

A PARAGRAPH is going round the papers which announces that the appointment of Commander-in-Chief in India was offered to the Duke of Connaught two months ago. I have the best authority for giving this statement a most unqualified contradiction. The post has not been offered either to the Duke of Connaught or to anybody else. I may add that there is no probability that H. R. H. will again leave England for any lengthened period, as it is the particular wish of the Queen that he should remain at home. It is an open secret that the Duke of Connaught is destined to succeed the Duke of Cambridge at the Horse Guards. The Duke of Wellington and Baron Stockmar both concurred in advising Prince Albert that the command of the Army should always be in the hands of a member of the Royal Family, and the Prince impressed the Queen with the justice of their views, and is believed to have left an elaborate memorandum on the subject. If Sir Evelyn Wood succeeds Sir Frederick Roberts, it is probable that the Duke of Connaught would go to Aldershot, that being the command which the Queen has always wished him to hold, as he would then be in the neighbourhood of Windsor, and he could resume residence at Bagshot Park.

The amalgamation of the Indian Staff Corps into one body would appear to progress somewhat slowly. In effect the amalgamation has been carried out, but the details have still to be considered before the measure can be completed. The delay is due in a large measure to opposition on the part of the Madras officers, who are not disposed to fall in with the views of the Government. The Madras Presidency fears that it will lose, not gain, by the change. And there is no doubt that in the long run it will, unless care is taken to have vested rights protected.

Captain H. Streatfeild has been brought back to duty with the Grenadier Guards on return from service on the Vice-regal Staff in India. He has been on leave since his arrival in England, awaiting absorption, but has just been posted to Lord Arthur Wellesley's battalion at Chelsea.

Colonel J. Gatacre, C.B., of the Bombay Staff Corps, gets a Brigade command in India after thirty-five years' service in that country, including the Indian Mutiny, China War of 1860, the Afghan Campaign, 1879-80, and the Burmese Expedition, 1886-88. In Burmah he commanded the 23rd Bombay Native Infantry with such distinction as to gain a special mention in despatches, both on account of his own zeal and the high state of efficiency to which he had brought his regiment.

Sir George Campbell will have to look to his laurels in the next Parliament, as at least half a dozen Indian specialists hope to console us for the retirement of Sir Roper Lethbridge. Mr. A. O. Hume woos Dulwich with a Radical programme, Sir George Chesney is busily searching for an eligible constituency, and Sir Andrew Scoble announces his intention of coming forward in the Conservative interest.

## THE BAGPIPES AT LUCKNOW.

"ATLAS" in the *World* says:—Deputy-Inspector-General Jee, C. B., V. C., writes to me with reference to a paragraph in these columns so long ago as April 22 last, in which the statement was made that the bagpipes of the 78th Highlanders were left behind when they marched from Cawnpore with Havelock and Outram's force to the Relief of Lucknow in 1857; and begs us to contradict the statement, as the pipes were with the regiment, were played during the march, when possible, and after the entrance into Lucknow. This is corroborated by the surviving officers, and by many of the old soldiers present, who have written to General Jee. He encloses me the following letter from Pipe-Major McKellar, who is still living, written to the editor of the *Glasgow Weekly Mail* on Sept. 26:—"Sir,—It is now within thirty-four years since the memorable event of the Relief of Lucknow occurred. Ere you finally close your columns on this subject, will you kindly allow a few words from the 'old Pipe-Major' himself? In January, 1890, I stated in the *Army and Navy Gazette* that the 78th Highlanders had six pipers when we started from the Alumbagh on Sept. 25, 1857, on that hazardous enterprise, the relief of the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow, 'one of the most brilliant feats recorded in the military history of England.' Each piper had his instrument; but after crossing the Char Bagh Bridge we could not play, as Deputy Inspector-General Jee truly says, 'owing to the fire of the enemy from loop-holed houses,' field-guns all round us, roads cut up to impede our progress, and every house a fortification. Out of six pipers two were wounded—one died (Brown) in the Residency, the other (Josh Hendry) had his leg amputated, and when last heard of was about Newcastle-on-Tyne. We played a few tunes to cheer our countrywomen and children the night we entered the garrison. We could not have done that had we not had our pipes with us. I would not have troubled you so much, only to let the survivors know that 'old Pipe-Major McKellar' is not dead yet, neither is he altogether 'out of his mind.' Many things may escape our memory, but the events of that never-to-be-forgotten day will always be clear to those who were there.—ALEXANDER MCKELLAR." This statement from the Pipe-Major, who, I am glad to find, is still living, should settle the question once and for all.

## THE INDIAN MOTHER AND HER BABE.

*Truth's* "Queer Story" this week has the above heading and is as follows :—" Oh, my baby ! My sweet, brown haired little one ! How straight and firm your back is. How soft as satin is your skin. Your arms are as round as the little pillars of Parbutty. Your legs, how straight and strong ! My baby, my little one !"

Thus sang a native woman at the door of her hut, as she sat beside a large copper lotta full of warm water, with which she was washing a beautiful little baby lying upon her lap. She softly rubbed it up and down, and the baby looked up at her, and cooed and gurgled in a most delightful manner. Beyond doubt it was a lovely child, brown like a little bronze statue ; fat and round, all its limbs perfect, its small head covered with innumerable waving curls, soft and glossy as silk. The mother did well to be proud of it. It was the only living thing she had to love, for six weeks before its birth her husband had died of cholera. Her father and mother lived at a great distance, and her husband had had no relations. So she lived alone with her baby in this little mud hut, despised, an outcast, for was not she that dreaded thing, a widow ? If she came into the bazaars in the morning for the few necessaries of her morning's meal, the people all stood aside for fear her shadow should fall on any of them, and thus bring them ill luck for the rest of the day. Still, she was intensely happy, with such happiness as she had never known before, for had not she her baby, who loved her, and crept so close to her, with her soft little brown head nestling into her neck when she fell asleep on the floor of her mud-hut at night. Yes, Anundee (Anglice joy) was her happiness—her delight. It was good of the gods to have given it to her, and as an offering she placed the yellow flowers of the marigold and zinnia every day round the little red stone idol resting under the mangoe tree, and kept a little earthenware saucer always full of cocoanut oil, with a wick floating in it, burning at night before the same hideous stone.

After washing her baby carefully and drying it with the end of her lugada, she then polished it up with cocoanut oil, which she rubbed well on with the flat of her hand. Then, the baby's toilet being complete, she put it to rest in the square hanging bed, which hung from the beam in the middle of her hut. Here the baby crowed and gurgled with delight, throwing up arms and legs in its very joy of existence, while its happy mother prepared her own breakfast of chupattie and curry ; after which she cleaned all her cooking vessels, and was ready to go to the bazaar to buy what other things were wanted for her evening meal. As her husband had been in Government employ, she was entitled to a pension of two rupees a month, equalling in value three shillings, or one anna a day, about the value of our penny. Small though it was, it was quite enough for her to live on, and even to save a little in order to buy herself a new lugada when she should need one, for her food consisted of the vegetables which grew around her door, and which she could have for the trouble of picking. She bought the bargarie for her bread whole at the bazaar, and ground it herself at her stones, and the daily supply of massala and salt for the cooking of her meals could be bought for a few pice.

Savitra, for that was her name (in English it means "Hope"), had, however, one unhappiness. In the same village lived a woman who had always hated her with the hatred long and deep which only savages could bear to each other. Savitra knew no reason for this, but day by day, when she went into the bazaar for her daily supplies of food, this woman would stand and jeer at her and cry out to the neighbours, "See the widow who comes to cast her shadow on us ! She her who cast an evil eye on her own husband, and caused his death six weeks before her baby was born ! Ah ! how bad she must be ! What a cruel heart ! She is not fit for honest folks to speak to. How can her baby love her ? It will not do so for long. When it grows up it will find out what an evil mother it has. See, take care little one, lest her shadow should fall on you !"

Poor Savitra ! she had, in common with all widows, to bear many reproaches and much scorn from her luckier neighbours, from whom death had not removed their husbands. But there was another reason for the bitter antagonism of Savitra's enemy. She had no children probably, never would have any, and the sight of Savitra's beautiful little child, sitting astride on her mother's hip, laughing and crowing, filled her with the most unreasoning jealousy and hatred.

This woman Gee Gee (Bai, as her neighbours called her—Bai being a term of respect equivalent to our word "lady," or "Mrs.") was a handsome, hard-featured woman, who was never happy unless she had some plot on hand to endanger the peace of mind of her neighbours. On one occasion she caused a husband to cast out of doors, with a savage beating, his little wife for alleged misconduct in talking too much with one of the young lads of that place—an accusation utterly untrue. She was, therefore, much feared by the neighbours, who never felt quite easy as to whose turn it would be next to incur her wrath and displeasure, and so their own unhappiness.

But Savitra was safe from harm in one direction—she had neither husband, mother, nor father, to whom Gee Gee Bai could carry stories ; she could only be struck at through her child, and this precious little one she cared for so tenderly that she thought it impossible harm could come to her.

This day, of which I am writing, Savitra carried her baby on her hip down to the bazaar ; which was some little way from her hut, a collection of rather better huts, on the floors of which squatted the various merchants, with their wares all round them. Here was the grain merchant, with his many bags of grain arranged around him and showing their different colours, black, yellow, red, white, brown, in artistic profusion. There sat the seller of sweetmeats—large white balls piled one on the other like a mass of cannon-balls, or else cubes of cocoanut sweets arranged like walls of a castle. Yonder, again, was the bettele leaf seller, with his pile of fresh green leaves on one side, and his strings of the white jasmine flowers ready for decorating people at weddings, or other kind, of "tamashia."

Savitra came up to the flour-merchant, and for a few pice got enough grain to last her for several days ; then some betel-nut, and some of the spices, and her day's marketing was done. She retraced her footsteps up the hill to where her hut stood, somewhat apart from the others of the village, surrounded by a grove of mangoe-trees. As she went up the rather steep incline, Gee Gee Bai was coming down, and Savitra shrank away, appalled at the vindictive look of hate with which the other glanced at her. But her baby, laughing and playing with her lugada, soon caused all unpleasant thoughts to leave her, as, reaching her hut, she sat down on the ground and prepared her morning meal. Gee Gee Bai was held in great respect in the village, and when she went to do her day's marketing her reception was very different from that accorded to Savitra ; the people gathered round her, and talked to her with mingled respect and dislike, for they were all more or less afraid of her.

"Have you any good suparie leaf to-day ? What you sold me yesterday was bad, quite rotten and sour ; if that is the kind you sell me, I shall soon go to another merchant, for I do not like such stuff."

"Oh, no, Bai; indeed, what I sell you is good. It is not sour, but just picked off the tree and quite fresh. What I give the other Bai's, who are not so respected as you, that, perhaps, is not always so good ; but yours," and here the betel-nut seller made a gesticulation, which showed Gee Gee Bai how much he respected her, and in how slight an estimation he held the others. Slightly appeased, she moved forward to where the flour-merchant showed his goods ; as she came up she heard some one saying : Ah, poor thing, the baby is very ill, they say it will not live long."

"What is that you say ? Whose baby is near its death ?"

"Kruna Bai's, at the end of the village. They say it cannot live."

"Ah, so much the better ; she has already so many that one more or less, and a girl, too, cannot make much difference."

"But she cares for it more than for any, it is such a pretty one."

"Ah, but the best baby in the village is the widow Savitra's ; that is pretty !" said a bright-looking woman at that moment joining the group.

"Ah, bah, don't talk to me about Savitra's. She doesn't deserve such a good gift from the gods, and, perhaps, she won't have it much longer," muttered Gee Gee, turning away.

"What can I do ? How can I get that baby into my possession ? I would like to have it, that Savitra might feel sorrow. Why should she have had such a good gift from the goods and I have none ?" thought Gee Gee Bai, as she again mounted the hill leading to her house. In the sunshine little Anundee was playing about, creeping here and there, and playing with the bits of potsherds scattered in such plentiful profusion close by. It was the week after an eclipse of the sun, and whenever there is a total eclipse, all the earthenware vessels are broken, and new ones bought ; for the people suppose that the devil swallows the sun, and that afterwards hundreds and thousands of devils are sent down on to the earth making their homes in the earthenware lottas and drinking-vessels, and thus defiling them. So Anundee in the sunshine was happy with her playthings, while Savitra, always keeping an eye on her little one, was busy cleaning her copper cooking vessels, making them shine like so many suns.

Gee Gee passed Anundee with a scol and frown, and the little one must have felt it instinctively, for she shuddered and looked up frightened as Gee Gee Bai's shadow fell on her.

Gee Gee went on to her hut, a hundred thoughts crowding into her mind as to how she could best work her evil will upon Savitra. To cause her unhappiness, that was her wish ; and it was as if, in truth, one of the devils, which popular superstition believed had come on the earth, had taken up its abode in her heart, so great was her hatred to poor Savitra, whose only offence was that of being the mother of the prettiest baby in the village, while to Gee Gee Bai no child had ever been given. Suddenly, as if the devil had put it there, a thought came into her mind, a diabolical one truly, and one which required much care and consideration before it could be accomplished. But—then—if oh, if it could be done, the desire of her heart would be satisfied, and Savitra would for ever be rendered unhappy.

* * * * *

A bright moonlight night. All the village sleeps. Savitra, with her little one nestled into her side, is in happy unconsciousness of the dark figure creeping so stealthily amongst the bushes. Closer and closer it comes ; all is silence. No dog barks to let Savitra know and enemy is at hand. The figure peers in at the open door, then quietly and stealthily lays down the small bundle she is carrying, and, with one quick snatch, seizes the sweet, brown baby, and hiding its head in the folds of her lugada, moves away. It is done, the work that Gee Gee has been planning ! and, now, what will be the result ? One thing she knows—she must take Savitra's baby away for a time, or else all will be discovered. So on she tramps in the moonlight—the baby, all unconscious of any harm, fast asleep.

The bright sun is shining into Savitra's hut when she awakes next morning. Something disturbs her. She does not hear the sweet baby prattle by which she is accustomed to be awakened. What is it ? Where are the little baby fingers which are generally playing with her face and pulling at her lugada ? All is silence —utter silence. She does not understand it. Darting up and looking round, she calls, "Anundee, my darling !"

What is this ? No baby ! No voice ! Her mind will not take it in. She sees something on the floor. What can it be ? She looks more closely. A baby, but not hers ! A baby, and—why does it not move ? Dead ? Yes ; it is a dead baby, and hers is gone. Is she mad ? Is she dreaming ? It can't be true ! Her baby, where is it ? And, snatching the dead baby from the floor, she runs out into the village, beating her breast, and crying out wildly, "My baby is gone ; Some one has stolen it ! Where is it—the light of my eyes—my darling ? Gone, gone ! and this—this left in its place !" In her despair, she almost threw the little dead burden from her.

The men and women of the village all crowded round her, asking a dozen questions, but getting but one answer, "Gone, my darling is gone ! Where is she, my darling ?"

At that moment, when all was confusion, a tall rough policeman made his way through the throng, and roughly advanced towards Savitra.

"What is this ?" he asked. "A dead baby in your house ? Then I arrest you, in the Queen's name, on suspicion of having killed it." And straightway the chowkedar marched her off to the "cutchery," where all such cases are tried.

Savitra, dazed, filled with but one thought—"where was her baby ?—followed by all the villagers, went up the village, rending the air with cries of despair, and beating on her breast. She was brought before the native magistrate, a young man just come from Bombay, with great ideas of his own importance and of his own powers.

What is this woman accused of ? Murdering a child; a very serious offence. What is the punishment ? Twenty years' penal servitude. Ah ! and he thinks, with satisfaction, what a feather it will be in his cap that the first sentence he has passed should be one so severe as that. Amidst the babel of talk, he makes out very little, but that this woman has been found with the dead baby in her arms. It is enough. He will sentence her at once. A widow, too—much more likely that she should have done it. And so in three hours, or rather less, Savitre is on her way, escorted by a company of policemen, to the Lucknow gaol, where she will have to endure her term of imprisonment.

She goes, not knowing anything, or caring about anything, her mind filled with the one idea, that her baby is lost, when, suddenly, at the turn of the road, she comes upon Gee Gee Bai, with the stolen baby on her lap. With the hunted cry of a mad woman, she makes an ineffectual leap forward.

"My baby, Anundee, my darling," she cries ; but the policemen gather round her, her feet are manacled, and though she utters long despairing cries of bitterest woe, no attention is paid to them. Are they not quite accustomed to this sort of thing ? And she is hurried on to the Lucknow gaol, where she is received by the gaoler's wife, who hears and shudders at her offence.

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Seven years have passed, and Savitra is still in prison. For this story is absolutely true to the letter. It is told here as it was told to the writer by Savitra herself in Lucknow gaol, only a few months ago, and the truth of it was attested by the prison officials.

## THE LAND OF THE SHAH.

The celebrated Oriental savant, Sheikh-el-Seyed Djemal-ed-Din, who has recently arrived in England from Persia, delivered a lecture on Dec. 18, on "The Present Crisis in the Affairs of Persia," in the Conference Hall of the National Liberal Club. Mr. Coote, vice-Chairman of the political committee of the club and Liberal candidate for Boston, presided. Mr. Salmone, Prof. of Arabic at King's and University Colleges, in introducing the lecturer, said he was supposed to be a lineal descendant of the Prophet Mahomet. All the Islamic world regarded him as such, and for a long time past he had endeavoured to introduce reforms into several Eastern countries. —The address, which was delivered in Arabic, was interpreted by Mr. Salmone, assisted by Mr. E. Hagopian, chairman of the Armenian Patriotic Association. In the course of his remarks the Sheikh said that for a considerable time past the English Press had been giving items of news from Persia, showing a state of ebullition and unrest among the population of that country. What was the cause of this, he asked ? In his character of an Ulema, which was a sacred one, he was bound to work for the good of the world, and specially for the Orientals and Mosee lems, and, therefore, he desired to state the true cause of the agitation. Having referred to the ancient glories of Iran, he asserted that if those Europeans who acknowledged the indebteness of modern civilisation to the Arabs would give themselves the trouble of examining matters more profoundly, they would make the startling discovery that the progress of Arabian literature and science was due to the skilled men and literati of Persia. But what was her condition now ? Instead of maintaining her pre-eminence she had sunk to so low a condition that upon the whole face of the earth there was no country where everything had become so changed and ruined. The primary and direct cause of this decadence was misgovernment and grinding pitiless oppression. What this oppresion actually was few people in Europe could conceive. The administration of a province or town entirely depended upon the goodwill and personal character of the governor and his minor officials. There was no law or regulation whatever. Every official and every minister or governor bought his office from the Shah according to the grade of his employment. What was still more curious and strange was that his own officials had to purchase their offices or employment from the governor. The result of this system was that each hungry governor and his still more hungry myrmidons regularly attacked the province they were supposed to govern with all the resources of an insidious internal warfare at their command.

The putting of persons to death, the cutting off of noses and ears, the nailing of ears to doorposts, cauterisation, and bastinadoing were some of the commonest means of administration and government. Besides these there were other forms of punishment—namely, the putting of a man into a bag with a dog and beating the dog, the cutting of women's breasts, and the hanging of women by their hair. The Governor who could inflict each and all of these punishments proved the excellence of his administration, and commended himself to the Shah's goodwill. In conclusion, the Sheikh made an appeal to English people for their help in inducing the Government to withdraw its support from the Shah, by which alone the present state of affairs could be improved. After a brief discussion the proceedings were brought to a close with the customary compliments to the chairman and lecturer.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine [illegible] 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## INDIAN COMPANY MEETINGS.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

The Board of the East Indian Railway Company draw attention in their report to the fact that the traffic for the past half-year is the largest yet obtained. The receipts, Rs. 2,76, 78,357, exceed those of the first half of 1883, which had been the highest yet recorded, by Rs. 10, 55, 973. The growth of the work performed by the railway is on a far greater scale. The passengers in the first half of 1883 numbered 5,619,414 ; in 1891 the number was 8,220,359. The tonnage of general merchandise carried in this half of 1883 was 1,292,558 tons and in 1891, 1,623,628 tons ; of coals for the public in 1883, 491,127 tons ; in 1891, 844,703 tons.

DELHI-UMBALLA-KALKA RAILWAY (LIMITED).

An ordinary general meeting was held on Dec. 18 at Gresham House, Old Broad-street. Gen. Sir Andrew Clarke, R. E., (chairman) said the average earnings of the line for the four months had been 133 rupees per mile per week, which was largely in excess of those of any line of a similar character, and was a good augury for the future prosperity of the railway. This enabled the board to recommend a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for the first four months during which the line had been open. The traffic gave every promise of being maintained and increased. The report was adopted.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY (LIMITED).

The twelfth ordinary half-yearly meeting was held on Dec. 18 at the City Terminus Hotel. Mr. T. R. Watt presided, and, in moving the adoption of the report, observed that when he addressed them last June he stated that the traffic of the half-year with which they had to deal on the present occasion would probably show an increase of seven lakhs of rupees. The actual increase appearing by the account was Rs. 6,10,431, which upon the whole was satisfactory. This result had been produced by an increase of a little over 1¼ lakh of rupees in coaching traffic, although the number of passengers carried had been slightly fewer. This was accounted for chiefly by the circumstance that almost one-half of the total increase was due to Government having made use of the line for the through conveyance of troops and mails between Bombay and the North-West Provinces and the Punjab, the passengers being therefore carried for longer distances. It was satisfactory that 40 per cent. of the total increase was due to ordinary passengers and 10 per cent. to minor items of public traffic. The increase in paying goods traffic had amounted to a little over 3½ lakhs, equal to 46·35 per cent. The advance in receipts was being maintained in the current half-year, the weekly traffic returns received down to Dec. 12 showing a total increase to that date from July 1 of over 4¼ lakhs of rupees upon the total to the corresponding date last year. Two lines of railway, one from Goonah to Bina, on the Indian Midland main line, and the other from Ujjain to Bhopal, were now under survey, and when made these lines would give important help to the traffic of the Indian Midland Railway, especially if their working were intrusted to this company. With regard to the expenditure, the ratio to receipts had been reduced to 60·40 per cent. from 75·35 per cent. in the June half of 1890, thus indicating good progress towards what might be called a more normal rate in an early future. The report was adopted.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

The eighty-fourth half-yearly general meeting was held at the Cannon-street Hotel on Dec. 18. Mr. Thomas R. Watts (chairman), in moving the adoption of the report, said the past half-year had been the best in the history of the company, and the dividend, in addition to the guaranteed interest, was a substantial and handsome one. The number of miles worked had been 1,491¼ miles, and the gross receipts had amounted to £2,652,772 ; the working expenses had been £1,050,919, and the payment to Government on account of leased lines £29,214 ; leaving a net profit of £1,572,640. The total number of passengers carried was 5,271,837, an increase of 3·52 per cent. In public merchandise the increase was 33 per cent. Although the bulk of the increase was obtained from the carriage of wheat and seeds, there was also an increase in the majority of the other staple commodities. The only instance of a considerable decrease was in the items of railway materials, bridge work, &c. This was to be expected with the completion of the lines which had been under construction in districts adjacent to the railway. Comparing the last five years to June 30, 1891, with the first five years to June 30, 1876, the number of miles worked was 1475 and 1263 respectively, and in round figures the number of passengers 46, 750, 000, as compared with 16,750,000, or an increase of 179 per cent., the tons of of goods carried being 14,000,000 as compared with 5,000,000—an increase of 183 per cent. The number of proprietors was now 14,698, an increase of 79 since the last meeting. The average percentage of the net revenue per annum on capital for the four periods had been, in the first £3 7s. 6d. percent., in the second £5 7s, 6d. per cent., in the third £6 16s 4d., and in the last £7 15s. 8d. (Applause.) In these results they could not fail to see evidence of the great and rapid improvement which had occurred in the line, in the conditions closely affecting the material welfare and prosperity of the people of India.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Major-General Trevor (chairman) presided at the seventy-second meeting at the Cannon-Street Hotel on Dec. 18. Last half-year (he said) had been a prosperous one for the company, and turned out better than had been expected, notwithstanding the line having been blocked for nearly three weeks owing to damage from floods, causing both loss of traffic and heavy expenses for repairs. The dividend for the current half-year, payable in July next, would be 10s. per cent. in addition to the guaranteed interest of £2 10s. Adding to this the dividends for the two halves of 1891, it would be seen that the total dividend for the year would be £7 5s. per cent., or 11s. more than had been received for 1890, and 3s. more than in 1886, the previous highest record. Compared with the corresponding half of 1890 they had during the past six months about 7 per cent. more passengers and 16 per cent. more goods. They could, of course, have paid even a better dividend, but with threatened famine in Rajputana, opposition from other railways looming in the distance, and heavy expenses to meet for repairs they did not think it prudent to divide up to the hilt, but rather while swimming in a flood of prosperity, to husband some of their strength and keep the dividends about 7 per cent. On the Rajputana-Malwa line the increase in passengers was about 10 per cent., in gross earnings for goods about 23 per cent., and 6 per cent. in working charges. The net result of the two railways combined had been that, while their gross earnings had increased by a little over 15 per cent., the net earnings were more than 25 per cent. Of course, the Government took the lion's share of the improvement in their surplus receipt, but the result showed that their officers in India had well looked after their interests. Their great desire was to get the full benefit of the Godra-Rutlam Railway, which would give them access across on the broad gauge to the Central India plateau by means of extensions of it to the fertile provinces beyond. They were for India what might be called a venturesome company, but in no instance had this bold policy resulted even in temporary failure. Their net earnings on the combined system, after allowing for the depreciation of the rupee, would be 8 per cent. for the year now ending, not a bad result on upwards of 2100 miles of railway, with a capital of 252 millions of rupees.

## THE FORTHCOMING REPORT OF THE LEPROSY COMMISSION.

Remarking that the report of the Leprosy Commissioners has now been presented to the committee for whom they acted, but that the text of the report cannot be completed until about March next, as it is necessary to wait for the completion of the Imperial census, the *British Medical Journal* gives a forecast of its probable contents. It will be found that the evidence as to the contagion, heredity, and the spread of leprosy has been impartially sifted. It is believed that the census returns will show a marked relative, if not an absolute, decrease in the amount of leprosy prevalent in India. There appears to have been much exaggeration of the amount of leprosy in India, the figures for the British Empire alone having been stated at 500,000, while it would appear that 100,000 is nearer the truth. The decrease in leprosy in India, which it is believed the census will show, will relieve Government of a considerable responsibility. As to the question of the actual amount and practical risk of contagion, it seems likely to result from inquiries that in this case, as with tuberculosis, it has been much overrated, and that contagion may be found to be rather theoretically possible than practically probable. There is a great amount of evidence already in favour of the non-hereditary character of the disease, authentic congenital cases having apparently never been recorded. The conclusions of the committee are not likely to alter this state of facts. Little new light can be expected in respect to food, diet, or hygiene ; and in respect to such grave matters as segregation, isolation, and direct interference with personal freedom, while the [illegible] sifted and preserved it [illegible] nature of the facts above indicated that any [illegible] conclusions will be arrived at.

## "GENERAL" BOOTH'S SOCIAL SCHEME.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT.

The Salvation Army has published a report of the first year's working of the "Darkest England" Social Scheme. "General" Booth's scheme provided for a City Colony, a Farm Colony, and an Over-the-Sea Colony. The "General" calculated that with £1,00,000 the scheme could be successfully set in motion, and that it could be kept going on an annual income of £30,000—that is to say, roughly, the income derivable from £1,000,000. The book states that there are at present twenty-one men in training in the Social Wing Training Garrison at Whitechapel ; that the Shelters in Westminster, Whitechapel, Limehouse, and Clerkenwell have provided beds for 208,019 homeless people ; that the two new Shelters at Marylebone and Blackfriars will hold 1,200 men ; that 2,292,950 meals have been provided at the Food Depots and Shelter Institutions ; that there are now fourteen Rescue Homes for Women and Girls ; that the slum Workers and slum posts have been much increased ; that the Criminal and Investigation Department has dealt with 65 cases, but that the Emigration Bureau has yet been scarcely more than a tenative thing.

THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

In the chapter "Concerning Profit and Loss, we read that the English public, "in the widest sense," gave £103,192 18s. 11d. Of the £110,462 16s. 11d. promised in all £7,269 18s. has not yet been received. Of the amount £25,000 has been set aside for the Over-Sea Colony now shortly to be established.

On the City Colony there has been a capital expenditure of some £40,000.

Passing to the Farm Colony, land, buildings, wharf, tramway, implements, live stock, etc., have cost £34,000, and additional liabilities have been incurred to the extent of about £7,500.

The total capital expenditure sums up roughly to £90,000. In excess of this £90,000 we have, however, incurred liabilities on capital account to the extent of £10,000 in faith of the unpaid promises to the fund, and of gifts yet to come from those who read these pages.

Now, as regards working expenses. Running down the General's own analysis of the probable profit and loss, we come first to the sections of the City Colony. On this, as a whole, excluding the women's social work, but including the slum work, we find an estimated expenditure of £9,000. The total cash receipts (including stock) in all the food depots and shelters, for food and for shelter amounted to £26,570 17s. 3d., while the cost of food, fuel, labour, officers' salaries, rent, and taxes amounts to £28,140 6s., leaving a deficiency on the year's working of this section of £1,569 8s. 9d. The number of meals supplied is about two and a-half millions, and of homeless "lodgers" received 3,47,209.

The Slum Works the General did not expect could support itself. It has cost, in the nine months during which it has been officially linked to the Social Branch, £2,807. Towards this the people of the slums themselves have contributed £579.

The workshops and the anti-sweating establishments would, the General considered, certainly "require money to make both ends meet." After the first year's experience, we are satisfied that this must always be so in respect of some of the industries. Others will, on the other hand, earn a profit. It has been so this year. The net result is only a deficiency of £1,140.

This includes the laundry, knitting factory, and bookbindery, but does not include the match factory or the bakery. The match factory has made a nice little profit of £475, or at the rate of about £1,250 per year. The knitting factory has made £100, and the bookbindery about £400. But the workshops, as a whole, have cost more than they have produced by the sale of their manufactures.

The Prison Gate and the Criminal Investigation operations are prophesied as "requiring continual help." It has had this to the extent of £800. The occupants of the "Bridge," cramped for room and cribbed for industries as they are, have yet earned £400 by their own labour—more than enough for the actual cost of feeding them.

The general management of the men throughout the City Colony, exclusive of the oversight from headquarters, has cost £2,693, including the salaries of the staff. The cost of the central oversight from headquarters is £3,320, and includes salaries, printing and stationery, forms, books, &c. The Labour Bureau has no settled income. It has handled its 17,142 applications at a cost of only £335.

Coming, in conclusion, to the Farm Colony, we consider that we discover a very encouraging fact. It was a bad time of year when we took possession, and the crops already in the ground were not what we should have put in. We had all the disavantages of a rough beginning, and yet the farm has supported the men employed upon its acres, and only shows, with 210 men at present resident on it, a loss of £116 on the six months' outlay.

The chapter closes with the following statement :— "This rough account of the 'hundred thousand' is given here especially for the people who have neither time nor inclination to wade through balance-sheets." It appears that this year, instead of the £30,000 asked for too carry on the scheme, only £17,000 was received. The full £30,000, we are told, will be wanted next year.

## THE PARNELLITE PROGRAMME.

The first number of the *Irish Daily Independent* was issued at Dublin on Friday, Dec. 8. It is the organ of the Parnellite party and contains a declaration of the policy that party intends to pursue. It says :—

The objects which the *Irish Daily Independent* sets before itself are those formulated by the great convention of representatives from all parts of the country, held a few months ago under the presidency of Mr. Parnell, in the Leinster Hall. They are :—First, national self-government ; secondly, land law reform ; thirdly, local self-government ; fourthly, extension of the parliamentary and municipal franchise ; fifthly, the development and encouragement of the labour and industrial interests of Ireland ; sixthly, the reinstatement in their holdings of all tenants unjustly evicted during the agitation. Our definition of national self-government is not a minimized or pared one. It is one the acceptance of which by the British Parliament would close for ever the strife between England and Ireland, and therefore the only one worth considering. It is that one regarding which Mr. Parnell and his followers in vain, notwithstanding former professions, claimed assurances from Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, and their party, and the acceptance of less than which would be lowering the flag of Grattan and Wolfe Tone, and Fitzgerald and Emmett, of O'Conner and Meagher, of Mitchell Martin, and Davies, of the men of Butt and Parnell. It is the restitution to the Irish people of the right to manage their own affairs in a Parliament elected by the people of Ireland. This Parliament shall have full powers over the affairs of Ireland, including the laws relating to the ownership and occupation of land, and laws enacted by it shall be subject only to the veto of the Crown or the representative of the Crown in Ireland. The Irish Executive shall be dependent upon this Parliament, and shall have control over the constabulary as well as the appointment of all judges and magistrates. The statutory power of the Lord-Lieutenant to raise, equip, maintain, and control the constabulary shall be repealed. It is the demand brought to the threshold of assent by Mr. Parnell, and which, as sure as the sun rose this morning, would be yielded were it not for the defection of Mr. Parnell's weak-kneed followers at the bidding of an astute English statesman a section of whose party saw and grasped their opportunity.

## ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the examination held on Nov. 19, 1891, and following days, for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the total number of marks being appended.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pears, S E | 9246 | Castle, R W | 7074 |
| Corry, J B | 8944 | Grayson, A D H | 7061 |
| Macrory, R M | 8767 | Conolly, E M | 6968 |
| Clark, C J | 8398 | Barton, P | 6935 |
| Smyth, G J W | 8337 | Foulkes, C H | 6911 |
| Meyrick, H L | 8212 | Trimnell, W D C | 6839 |
| Montgomerie, D H | 8019 | Hoysted, D F | 6701 |
| Paley, R E | 8014 | Schreiber, A T | 6652 |
| Mahon, E W S | 7891 | Bell, H L G | 6644 |
| Magniac, C L | 7798 | Kensington, G B | 6633 |
| Curteis, C S S | 7721 | Peck, H R | 6611 |
| Miller, H de B | 7569 | Grimes, C H D | 6604 |
| Steuart, R H J | 7535 | Dickson, B | 6589 |
| Izart, A R | 7440 | Wollen, W R G | 6535 |
| Goldingham, R E D. | 7430 | Schofield, S V | 6525 |
| Moore, W H | 7414 | Wheeler, E L | 6521 |
| [illegible], W E | [illegible] | Wilson, F A | 6469 |
| Mainprise, B W | 7310 | Meyricke, R G | 6463 |
| Thomson, C B | 7282 | Foster, W L | 6447 |
| Edwards, W E | 7244 | Tillard, F B | 6414 |
| Cruickshank, P H | 7232 | Burdon, W B G | 6394 |
| [illegible], F J | 7215 | Gemmell, W A S | 6379 |
| [illegible] F C | 7113 | Low, H L | 6364 |
| [illegible] C | 7094 | Purcell, G H | 6302 |
| [illegible] | 7085 | Gray, N M | 6279 |

## LORD DUFFERIN AS A DIPLOMATIST.

The Paris correspondent of *Truth* writes as follows :—Since the £9,000-a-year system of Embassy is to be continued, I am glad that an Ambassador of, socially speaking, brilliant parts is to replace Lord Lytton. Lord Palmerston once said to a friend of mine, who was recommending to him a young diplomatist, "Is he a person of agreeable manners ? Three parts of success in everything depends on agreeability. Your agreeable bagman picks up the all orders ; your agreeable debater rarely puts his foot in it ; your agreeable young man about town picks up the richest heiress ; and see what a success my brother William is, because he is not stuck up or solemn."

Lord Dufferin is agreeable both by nature's gift, and because he wishes to be so, he taking the Palmerstonian view. I have just had a chat about him with a member of the Canadian Senate who knows him well. He speaks of him as one of the best men of business (unless in the management of his own fortune) that he ever met with. He attends to great things, and he allows no trifle to pass on which a great event might pivot. Though a man of a fine mind, he is never in the clouds, and understands all the arts by which the fashionable or any other kind of mob are to be taken. In everything, says my Canadian, he is intuitive, with about as cool a head as can be imagined. He knows the world, and the best part of the planet. I never saw a more constant friend, but am unable to say whether this is from the virtue of faithfulness or an idea that old friends are most easy on a pinch to turn to account. Thus he still keeps up by epistolary correspondence friendships which he made in Canada. A man who has filled so many important posts since he left Ottawa must be a busy one. Still he finds time to write long letters often to those whom he left behind there.

My Canadian friend, though liking Lord Dufferin so well, half regrets that he was sent to Ottawa. It was a quiet, slow-go place before he went there, and society was primitive in its simplicity. He, by the sumptuousness of his establishment, created a social standard differrent from that of the respectable fogies who were Governors-General before him in Canada. Lady Dufferin was too tactful to issue ukases touching the kind of dresses the ladies were to wear. But everything about her was so fine that her feminine guests felt ashamed of themselves when they were not up to concert-pitch. Lord Dufferin carried the Dominion scheme in a few years in the face of greater difficulties than any one who has not been to Canada can realise. He is sure to be a success here. As to his not speaking French, we must take this news with a grain of salt. I heard him once make a little speech in that tongue, and a very neatly turned one it was. But it might have been composed beforehand. The accent was un-French. In ticklish times incapacity to answer a foreign Minister here in French might be a great advantage. Mr. Dayton, who represented the United States here during the American Civil War, was often glad to understand the Duc de Morny, and still not to be sufficiently at home in French to answer him.

## THE FUTURE QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

A British nobleman lately deceased, who was a good deal in the habit of seeing our royalties, told me that he thought May Teck stood the best chances of being Albert Victor's wife. He considered it a good thing, because her mother knew every one, was liked by every one, and was not only an excellent and rather clever person, but had firmness of character and was not in touch with the curious lot who have scrambled to the top of London Society. "You show me," I said, "that the match is desirable, but what reasons have you for thinking it is going to take place ?" All sorts of reasons. To begin with, the Queen and Beatrice want it !" "Well, the other reason ?" "The Empress Frederick is dying to have her daughter, the Princess Margaret, on the throne of England, or on the high road to it. Fancy what a life the poor Prince of Wales would lead if she and the Emperor had an additional right to censure him, and to see how he spends his money ? He will, I fancy, take refuge in the White Lodge from that fearful eventuality. If his son marry the Princess May, nothing will be changed at Marlborough House or Sandringham. Family and private affairs can be discussed before her. There is nothing that she does not know which it might be desirable to hide from a stranger entering the family as Victor's wife. Her mother is also a relative of the Queen of Denmark, whom she is in the habit of seeing in the family barrack of the Hesse-Cassels, near Frankfort. This would be a recommendation to the Princess of Wales, who does not like to have strangers about her. From a Radical standpoint the Tecks' daughter ought to be, after the Princess of Wales, the best stuff out of which to make a coming Queen." As to what was said on this score related a good deal to the reasons why it was not possible to ask a dowry for the bride from Parliament, I had better, perhaps, not repeat it. The consideration was also touched on, that her marriage may be a break between England and the petty German Courts, whose Serenity High Dames would never admit the Duke of Teck's daughter to be not only their equal but their superior.—*Truth.*

## RUSSIAN CLAIMS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The St. Petersburg *Herald* has made a summary of the English and Russian accounts of the Pamir dispute as taken from the Turkestan *Viedomosti* and the *Times of India*, and it concludes that "it appears clear from both reports that Russia in the Pamir considers herself the inheritor of the rights of Khokand (now the Russian province of Ferghana) over all the mountainous regions which were formerly in any way dependent on the Khanate in question." This was known before, but the *Herald*, which is a German journal published in the Russian capital, further says that neither Afghanistan nor China thinks for a moment of making any protest as regards the claims or action of Russia, and, therefore, the so-called Pamir question, which has been worked up by officious British agents, in reality does not exist.

A lecture has been delivered at St. Petersburg by Gen. Pevtsoff on his scientific expedition from Prejevalsk, a place named after the late Gen. Prejevalsky, to the Kunen Luen and North-Western Tibet in 1889 and 1890. The following (says the *Times'* correspondent) is a brief summary of it :—

Gen. Pevtsoff, Lieuts. Roborfsky and Koyloff, accompanied by a mineralogist and an escort of a dozen Cossacks, started on May 26, 1889, traversed the Thian Shan, and entered the desert of Western Kashgar, which stretches from west to east for 800 versts, and is 350 versts broad. Owing to the total absence of water, the expedition was obliged to quit this wilderness as quickly as possible, and go through Yarkhand to Kerija and Nia, at which last place the travellers wintered. In April, 1890, General Pevtsoff pushed farward over the pass in the Kuen Luen, discovered by Lieutenant Koyloff. In the desert, at an average height of 17,000ft., there was to be seen nothing but vast dreary wastes cleft into numberless crevices and fissures by the severe frost. The inhabitants of Kardjei or Kardshei, in the Kuen Luen, where a halt was made, declared that no strangers had ever before reached them from the south, and they themselves never ventured further southwards, as they were unable to breathe freely the thin atmosphere prevailing in that part of the country. Gen. Pevtsoff and his companions were the first Europeans to visit these deserts. The expedition then turned eastward to the low-lying plain of Toksan, which they were able to prove was below the level of the sea. Passing over the Thian Shan the expedition returned to Russian territory via Urumtsi, where a Chinese Governor resides. The explorers traversed altogether a distance of 9,600 versts, or 6,400 miles. General Pevtsoff, succeeded in taking very valuable measurements and making a large collection of animals, plants, geological specimens and photographs. The ostensible object of the expedition was to continue the journey of General Prejevalsky, which was interrupted by the latter's death.

## THE DUKE OF CLARENCE AND THE IRISH VICEROYALTY.

The London correspondent of the *Manchester Courier* says : —Upon what I believe to be excellent authority, I am able to state that the suggestion that the Duke of Clarence and Avondale should be offered the post of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland at the latter end of next spring or the commencement of the summer has been under consideration, and has been a subject of informal discussion among Ministers. I further understand that Lord Zetland would be perfectly willing to make way for the Duke at any moment, and this fact is in the knowledge of the Government. There, however, the matter rests at present ; but there is reason to know that the Duke would accept the post if and [illegible] him. He is particularly fond of Irish life, and has been heard to express the pleasure with which he looks back upon his stay at the Curragh.

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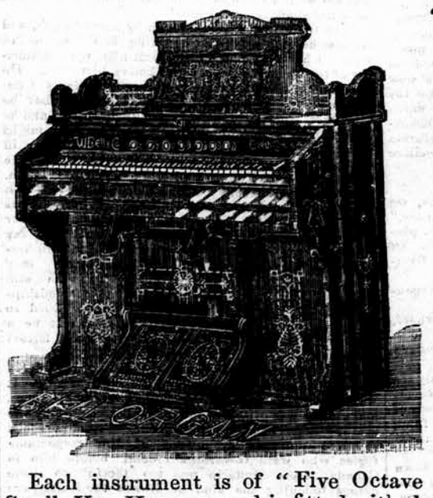
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